THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 30

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Court Backs Labor Board; Seizures of U. S. Mail Hit; Airline Safety Quadrupled

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 2, 1940

Court Test on Unions Won by NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Upholding broad power claimed by the National Labor Relations Board, the Supreme Court Jan. 2 sustained a Board order directing the complete disestablishment of an independent union of the employees of the Falk Corporation of Milwaukee.

The Supreme Court also upheld a contention that state courts are barred from proceeding with foreclosure action, after a farmer files a petition in a federal district court, under the Frazier-Lemke act for a moratorium on his indebtedness. [Details: Page 2.]

U. S. Protests Britain's Seizure of Ship Mail

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States formally protested to the British Government Jan. 2 against Britain's seizure of mail from the United States destined to Germany.

This Government, a note to Britain said, "cannot admit the right of the British authorities to interfere with American mails on American or other neutral ships on the high seas nor can it admit the right of the British Government to censor mail on ships which have involuntarily entered British ports."

Airline Safety Quadrupled in a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority estimated Jan. 1 that commercial airlines in the United States had flown 750,000,000 passenger miles in 1939, with only nine passenger fatalities and three crew fatalities. The 82,000,000 passenger miles flown per passenger fatality was nearly four times the 1938 record.

Hong Kong Harbor Closed by British Order

HONG KONG (AP)—The British Navy closed the Crown Colony harbor of Hong Kong Jan. 2 as a necessary defense precaution. The order was the result of an alarm from an offshore patrol. The cause of the alarm was being investigated. Ships of all nationalities were prohibited from entering or leaving pending further British Admiralty orders.

Philadelphia Tax on Wages Up in Court

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Constitutionality of Philadelphia's 1½ per cent tax on wages came up Jan. 2 for its first court test. The levy—expected to put $18,000,000 a year in the city coffers and balance the 1940 budget—went into effect Jan. 1. Three judges agreed to hear a plea for an injunction suit of a widowed shirt factory worker who is seeking to restrain collection of the tax. The plea was supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Gehrig Begins Duties on Parole Board

NEW YORK (AP)—It was Commissioner Lou Gehrig Jan. 2 as the former New York Yankee baseball star assumed his duties as a member of the Municipal Parole Commission to which he was appointed last October by Mayor La Guardia. Mr. Gehrig said he "hopes to be able to do some good in the rehabilitation of criminals, most of whom, as we know, are young."

Wirtz Named as Undersecretary of the Interior

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt gave a recess appointment Jan. 2 to Alvin J. Wirtz of Austin, Texas, as Undersecretary of the Interior. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

The House Majority Leader, Sam Rayburn, another Texan, arriving at the White House for a conference of congressional Democratic leaders with the President, told reporters the Wirtz appointment was "perfectly agreeable to me."

Crawford and Ways Nominated by Guild

NEW YORK (AP)—Kenneth Crawford of Washington and Max Ways of Philadelphia have been nominated to succeed the late Heywood Broun as President of the American Newspaper Guild. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declined when nominated last week by the Denver unit of the Guild.

Tax Forms Go Out To Added 40,000

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today that 1939 income tax forms—400,000 of them—went into the mails today for filing on or before March 15.

This total is about 40,000 more than last year. Mr. Hassett attributes the increase to the fact that State employees are required to file this year, and also to improved business conditions.

Forms for returns include those for individuals, corporations, partnerships and fiduciaries.

Boston Relief Cut Off From Low-Cost Milk

Low-cost milk for families on relief in Boston and vicinity was not available today, according to John C. Stalker, Director of Commodities Distribution for Massachusetts, who reported that no milk was being distributed following the ruling of the State Milk Control Board demanding that two cents a quart be paid dealers for handling the milk.

Because this ruling is in conflict with the Federal Government provision that competitive bidding must be made on the amount of the handling charge, Mr. Stalker explained, the Federal grant of 1.8 cents a quart to dealers has been withdrawn. He pointed out that the handling charge had averaged 1.4 cents a quart in the 28 cities and towns of greater Boston affected by the milk distributing plan.

The State Milk Control Board contends that milk cannot be handled for less than two cents a quart and since under the law milk cannot be distributed for less than cost the ruling was made necessary.

Relief families have been paying five cents a quart and WPA families seven cents for the milk, the average distribution of which has been between 66,000 and 67,000 quarts a day with an average of 26 distribution days a month.

Following a conference with Governor Saltonstall at his home today, Carroll L. Meins, the Governor's Chief Secretary, arranged a conference with Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Joseph C. Cort, Administrator of the State Milk Control Board, to determine the facts of the case and to report back to the Governor.

Declaring that the United States Department of Agriculture was actuated by ulterior motives in the stand taken opposing the State Milk Control Board, Mr. Cort said upon arrival at the State House this morning to confer with Mr. Meins that it had seized upon this incident to drop the present plan of milk distribution.

New Era Opens To Officers Of Fishing Fleet

For first time in history of U. S. they are called upon to take examination as mariners.

Skippers, mates and engineers of the Boston fishing fleet are stepping out of the "privileged class" they have enjoyed for 300 years, and are joining the ranks of navigators and engineers of other types of vessel, who are required to appear for examination and license before officials of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. The change is another precedent set by the New Deal.

From the time the $20,000,000 fishing industry of the United States got its start among the Pilgrims, fishermen have always been exempt from United States navigation laws that apply to mariners, because they constituted a distinctive class who were primarily fishermen rather than sea captains and engineers. It has been a recognized fact that few if any men who can qualify as merchant marine captains or engineers are competent fishermen, or, indeed, would be willing to engage in that industry with its hardships and its dangers

Nearly 1,000 Subject

But today the nearly 1,000 skippers, mates, and engineers of the fleet are subject to examination, and the majority of them have already qualified as being "competent" to operate their vessels, exactly the same as they have for generations. The work of examination is going on among the few remaining men that have not yet been "certified."

History of the fishing industry, with its long and colorful characters, such as made up "Captains Courageous," shows that many of the most successful skippers of "yesteryear" lacked the education in mathematics, to pass examination for a master's ticket. Yet, they could and did guide their sturdy craft through storm and calm, riding the rough seas where many a less skillful seafarer would hesitate to venture. And they brought in big catches of fish, often racing to market for the benefit of top prices, under a full head of sail, where most of those who follow the sea would be furling canvas and "riding out the blow." It was the bread and butter of captain and crew!

In modern times, with power virtually displacing sail as a means of propulsion, the story is much the same, with every man aboard a fishing craft—unless it be the radio operators—basically a fisherman. And they work on a "share" basis.

Well Skilled

But in these modern days, many skippers in the fleet are well skilled in the art of navigation in addition to being versed in fishing. In fact, some of them hold a master's ticket, having passed all the re-

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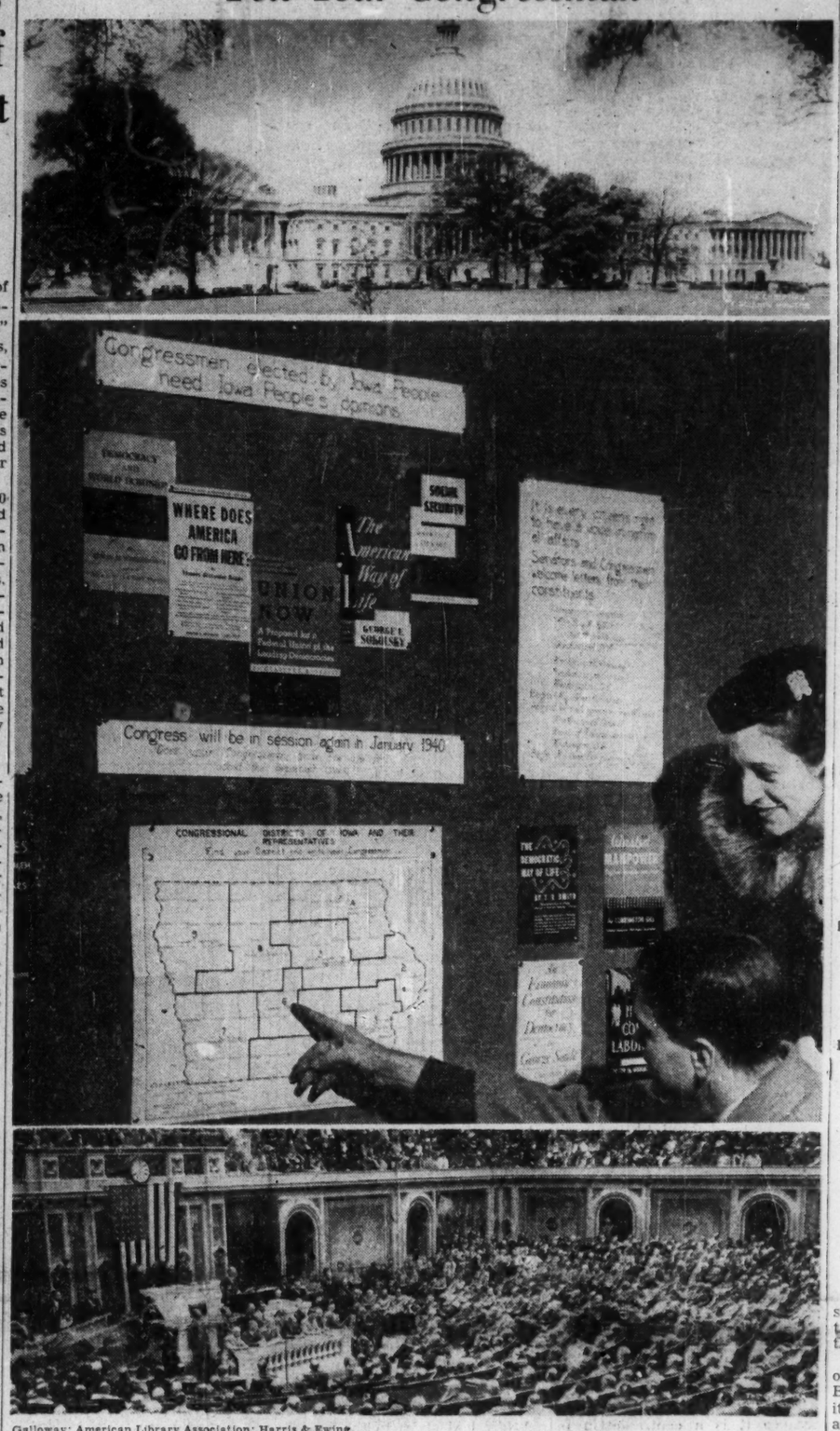
'Tell Your Congressman—'



Galloway; American Library Association; Harris & Ewing

Settings in National Capital

Top: The Capitol. Middle: Eager seekers of information from new type of bulletin board, designed to post more complete information on public affairs, in a movement by United States librarians to aid education in democracy. Des Moines, Iowa, is one of first cities to install a broadened library informational service. Bottom: The Congress.

Russia Takes To the Air In War on Finns

Railways and ports are major targets as Reds are beaten back on land.

Fighting in Finland took on a new phase today when the Russians—their Army in the far north driven back to within 25 miles of Petsamo, the 163rd Division annihilated near Suomussalmi, and another division threatened with encirclement near Salla—resorted to large-scale bomoing, in which they have an undoubted superiority. The purpose of these raids was believed to be the destruction of Finland's railway "lifelines" from Scandinavia. Among the points attacked were the historic port of Abo in the south and the railway center of Jyvaskyla, 170 miles north of Helsingfors.

Rumania, reacting to the stalwart fight with which the Finns are opposing the Russians, stiffened against possible Soviet efforts to invade Bucovina and Bessarabia. The Rumanian Premier declared his country would defend both provinces.

On the Western Front the only activity of importance was an attempted air raid on the Orkney and Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, an important British naval base, by two German planes, one of which, the British claim, was forced down, neither doing any damage. A third German patrol plane, according to the Air Ministry, was forced over the North Sea.

Britain, ready for a year of highly intensified fighting against Germany, prepared to call approximately 2,000,000 more men to arms. The order was signed by King George, thereby envisaging a British Army of 3,500,000 men.

Internment for the duration of the war of the German freighter Tacoma followed expiration of a Uruguayan ultimatum demanding that the vessel, which rescued the crew of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, leave the port of Montevideo within a 24 hour period.

Aid Via Sweden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Britain is now sending far more material aid to the invaded Finns than appears on the surface.

In accordance with the League of Nations recommendation the British Government has announced its intention of sending all possible assistance to Finland as the victim of Soviet aggression, and reports already have been published of direct shipments of war supplies and arms such as airplanes.

From a miltary standpoint one of the critical Finnish needs is equipment to meet the Soviet mechanization. It is believed that the British have released a considerable number of antitank guns for the Finnish forces to meet this situation.

Moreover, small-arms ammunition in sizeable quantities is understood to be going to Finland.

[That Germany might actively support Russia if British aid to Finland reaches decisive proportions was reported by authoritative sources in Berlin today. Associated Press dispatches said Germany was keeping a "close watch" on the character of British aid to the Finns.]

[Britain Jan. 1 officially notified the Secretary General of the League of Nations, Joseph A. C. Avenol, that it would give the Finnish Government all assistance possible to resist Russia. The Press Association said it learned this aid would be "substantial."]

French Also Send Planes

Meanwhile, French planes are understood to have cleared through Britain en route to Finland, in addition to British fighter planes already shipped and earmarked for the Finns.

But this direct aid is being augmented by indirect British assistance.

The Anglo-Swedish trade agreement signed last week lifts the corner of the curtain on this situation. Officially the object of this accord is stated to be "To adapt the existing Anglo-Swedish trade arrangements to wartime conditions with a view to maintaining trade between the two countries as nearly as possible at the normal level."

During the first half of 1939 Britain sent more than £7,000,000 worth of exports, mostly coal, iron, steel, machinery, and textiles, to Sweden, while British imports from Sweden amounted to more than £11,000,000.

It is learned authoritatively that one of the main results of this new agreement will be that Britain will replenish supplies of various sorts sent to Finland by Sweden.

Action by Joint Commission

Thus within the framework of the trade accord, which was drawn up carefully in order to respect Sweden's desire to maintain its

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Political Mill Grinds On: Is Roosevelt Backing Hull?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — The Capital today began the new year in old style, for to returning Congressmen 1940 spelled politics.

There has been three days' worth of news since we last went to press and so to the point, and briefly:

Presidential prospect: Washington observers are taking seriously the report that President Roosevelt is thinking favorably of his dignified and highly regarded Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, as his successor in the White House. The story is that the President lately discussed with visitors the availability of Mr. Hull and is said to have indicated his satisfaction at such a prospect, with the proviso that some youthful, outspoken New Dealer, like Robert H. Jackson, the Solicitor General, shall be his running mate.

Mr. Roosevelt is no doubt permitting this news to leak, either to try out Mr. Hull's political strength or strategically to push forward a tentative candidate to counter-balance Vice-President Garner. This is good old-fashioned politics, but close observers are not entirely discounting the possibility that President Roosevelt really intends to get behind Mr. Hull at the propitious moment.

The Secretary of State, meanwhile, gracefully let it be known today that he had no personal political ambitions. He was asked at his press conference for comment on the reports attributed to the White House, and said that he knew nothing about them. He had no specific purpose of a political nature in any sense, he said. Nor had he permitted anyone seeking to work in his behalf to do so.

It was later said by an intimate of the Secretary that he was very sincere in believing there should be no politics mixed into the conduct of foreign affairs, and in wishing to confine himself to making a success of his present task.

All this in no way put Mr. Hull out of the running, of course. It might transpire presently that his single-minded devotion to his important task, and his effort to keep it out of politics, might indirectly prove to be among the most effective of political virtues.

Political Postscripts: Rexford Tugwell, former White House adviser, doubts that President Roosevelt will run for a third term because of "his respect for tradition and his fundamental democracy."

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, reports that his Party raised $500,000 in recent weeks and will enter the campaign virtually debt-free

Republican Congressional leaders, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, are said to be politically trapped by the unorthodox action of the Democratic Party in inviting them, with White House consent or connivance, to the $100 Jackson Day dinner—as nonpaying, honor guests. They are assured that President Roosevelt will deliver a nonpartisan speech at this gathering to raise funds to win another Democratic presidency. It is suggested that if they attend they appear to be subservient to the President and that if they refuse they will appear to be adopting a petty attitude toward the President. Some suspect that to plain people everywhere it makes no difference if they attend and makes no difference if they don't.

Varsity Player: Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy today. Given a recess appointment by the President last Saturday, Mr. Edison advances to the Cabinet

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Intimate Message from Washington

Now the Food and Drug Law Is in Effect You'll Be Astonished to Learn What You've Been Eating and Putting on Your Face

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If you don't believe women have accomplished anything in politics, take a second look at the next can of soup you open, or the next tube of toothpaste you buy. They tell a story.

Since New Year's Day, all foods, drugs and cosmetics moving in interstate commerce have been required to bear labels listing all the ingredients they contain. They cannot be listed in Latin or technical language, either, but in plain everyday English that the average housewife can understand. If there is any drug of a habit-forming nature contained, warning must be printed on the package.

Time was when you couldn't look a gift box in the mouth, but all that is in the past now. False bottoms in candy boxes, slack-filled cans of peas or tomatoes and vanilla cartons much too large for the tiny bottles they contain, are all taboo.

The new food and drug regulations are largely the work of women, who lobbied at the Capitol for five years against powerful manufacturers' groups. Tireless support has been given the measure by the National League of Women Voters, the American Home Economics Association, the National Consumers League and a dozen other national women's organizations, not only through its legislative course but in the year and a half of regulation-making that has followed within the Department of Agriculture.

Large numbers of women consumers have taken advantage of the invitation in the law to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in setting up certain food standards. At a recent hearing, members of a consumers club at Uncle Sam's model town, Greenbelt, Md., even brought their babies to a hearing called to advise the Secretary on what ice cream should "reasonably" consist of!

May Reveal Trade Secrets

One of the results of the women's activities may be the disclosure of the ingredients of Coca-Cola.

Twice in the last 30 years, the food and drug administration has seized and analyzed shipments of Coca-Cola to investigate the possibility of a drug content, but it has never found sufficient grounds for prosecution. However, products whose labels are embossed or blown in the bottle have an extra six months to conform to the Food and Drug Law.

Along with their guardianship of the Food and Drug Law, women will find plenty of other legislation needing their attention at the coming session of Congress.

The National League of Women Voters announces today that it will swing into the new session of Congress with a drive for re-enactment of the reciprocal trade agreements program. With the Republican high command ordering "full speed ahead" against the treaty program and some of his own party turning against it because of nationalism's seemingly vise-like grip on the world today, Secretary of State Cordell Hull will undoubtedly be extremely pleased with the League's unflinching support.

The size of military appropriations and the policy underlying them are subjects that will beckon many women to express their views to their congressmen, either in person or by letter. The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Daughters of the American Revolution are women's groups whose programs center chiefly around foreign policy.

Plenty of Work Yet to Do

With its usual avidity for promoting any measure strengthening the merit system in Government, the League of Women Voters can be counted on as a strong supporter for the new plan of Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, for drawing another 250,000 employees in New Deal agencies under civil service.

Another legislative program with primarily a feminine appeal may grow out of the Children in a Democracy Conference to be held here Jan. 18-20, with experts on all phases of child life in attendance. Out of the first White House Conference on Children in 1909 grew the U. S. Children's Bureau. What demands for new legislation may come out of the 1940 conference, it is too early to say, but the appointment of Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as Chairman of a follow-up committee, has the appearance of a strategic move for support of her powerful organization for whatever may evolve.

Yes, women with a good measure of intelligence and alertness will be on hand when Congress meets to exercise the privilege democracy gives of telling one's congressman what laws one wants enacted. And then, if the congressman refuses to listen, there's an election in the offing and a chance to send someone to Washington who will listen.

Mary Hornaday

Bulletin Boards Widen Scope In Librarians' Democracy Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The slogan "your letter is more powerful than your ballot" appears on a new kind of informational bulletin board in the Des Moines, Iowa, public library which is pointed to as a model method for librarians throughout the country to adopt as an aid in educating for democracy.

"Tell your Congressman what you think about neutrality, defense, European affairs, child labor, any current issue," the slogan continues. It is a new means of getting people to take a more active part in their government and to see that democracy actually functions, library leaders point out.

Below the caption is a map of the State of Iowa giving specific directions about the proper Congressmen for residents in various parts of the State to write to. Attention is drawn to the fact that Congress convenes in January and that "Iowa Congressmen elected by Iowa people need Iowa people's opinions." The bulletin board tells library patrons that "Senators and Representatives welcome letters from their constituents" and that it is "every citizen's right to have a voice in national affairs."

So many people do not take an alert interest in the problems considered by Congress, it is pointed out, and even when they do, and desire to put their ideas in a letter, they do not know the name, initials, and address of the official they should reach.

If similar assistance were given to voters by all public libraries the number of letters sent to Congressmen would multiply about 10 times, library leaders believe.

Other means are being inaugurated to intensify the educational service of libraries in the field of democracy, according to Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, editor of the American Library Association Bulletin. Since public libraries are agencies of the people, they should undertake practical measures to help men and women participate in the momentous decisions which the European war is forcing the United States to take, she pointed out.

A meeting on "Neutrality" sponsored by the Wichita, Kan., public library and the American Association of University Women recently met with such community response that instead of having some 150 persons the meeting drew more than 700, according to a report sent in to the American Library Association.

A series of weekly forums on current topics was launched recently in Gary, Ind., in the public library. Margaret Fulmer of Billings, Mont., is obtaining a reading list on propaganda for library patrons. In the Hunterdon, N. J., county library a meeting on propaganda analysis was held, and a farmers' discussion group is studying the government, the A. L. A. reports.

In Washington, D. C., the library helped to obtain widespread consideration of an important housing bill affecting the District of Columbia by sponsoring a contest among camera fans of the city who procured pictures of both good and bad housing in the District. The display of these pictures in the library brought public attention to the housing question, librarians said.

A list of "buying" books and pamphlets in the field of democracy is now in preparation by the American Library Association, Mrs. Rossell said.

Red Cross Reports Wars Of '39 Cost It $858,881

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Red Cross announced Jan. 1 that "heavy expenditures for Finnish assistance during the past ten days" had brought the total cost of its war relief operations to $858,881.

A total of $138,746 has been spent for Finnish relief, Norman H. Davis, Chairman, reported, $307,432 for Polish relief, $25,000 for Great Britain, and $12,775 for France, among other expenditures.

Al Smith Again Eyes His 'Walking Shoes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The walking shoes which Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1928, put on when his party renominated President Roosevelt four years ago, are ready to be taken out of the closet, polished and made ready for another hegira, Mr. Smith indicated Dec. 30. Whether Mr. Smith will take another walk will depend upon whether the forthcoming Democratic National Convention goes on record in "fulsome praise" of New Deal policies.

No substantial advance can be made on the road to economic recovery so long as business has to carry the present heavy tax load, Mr. Smith told reporters.

Mr. Smith said he was more interested in the platforms to be adopted by the Democrats and Republicans then he was in the candidates. Meanwhile he was now, and would continue to be, opposed to a third term for President Roosevelt, since it was in "violation of the wise American tradition established by George Washington."

Seven 'Possibilities'

The Republican Party was in a bad way insofar as presidential material was concerned, he said, in reply to a question. In the Democratic ranks, however, he saw seven men whom he held were "satisfactory," any one of whom he indicated he might support. He characterized Vice-President Garner as "all right," adding that Mr. Garner had "been hanging around Washington a long time and must know a lot about it."

"I am reasonably certain that he must know about the mistakes that have been made during the last seven years," he added. "I am not afraid because of his age."

Mr. Smith also liked Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts; Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina; Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and especially Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and Owen D. Young. He did not know much about Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, and found Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and Attorney General Frank Murphy "too New-Dealish."

Farley a Candidate

"How about Jim Farley?" a reporter asked him.

"I don't think Jim seriously considers himself a candidate," Mr. Smith replied.

"How about Al Smith?"

"Too old," he replied, laughing.

Mr. Smith's mention of Mr. Willkie was seen as indicative of growing sentiment in New York City for this son of the Hoosier State.

Especially in business quarters here, Mr. Willkie is being quietly boomed in a way which appears to political observers that he may be a factor. Men high in politics in New York State are taking up Mr. Willkie's name and carrying it along to the point where bannerwaving appears not far distant.

World Federation Proposed by Savant

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30—If leaders of all nations can work out a less pretentious but more workable plan for peace than that advanced by Woodrow Wilson and can, at the same time, prepare public opinion for the idea of a dual citizenship, national and world, this war may lead to a decisive step toward a world organization of humanity.

This was the opinion of Dr. Julian S. Huxley, British natural scientist, expressed at the Joint British and American Association for the Advancement of Science lecture here. He simultaneously proposed machinery for a new order in Europe.

The efficiency and speed of transport and communications, accompanied by the virtual abolishing of all frontier space for expansion, has so altered mankind's social environment that corresponding alterations of social organization are needed to meet them," he said. "This is the fundamental reason for the present war.

"A second reason is the increase in the potential of power available to states. This is most dramatically seen in respect to war. Armaments have become many times more efficient during the last 20 years. In the last war there were no fortifications remotely approaching the Maginot Line in strength, and neither tanks nor machine guns nor bombers could compare either in quantity or in quality with those available today.

"The result is that war has got out of scale with its function."

Contributing Factors

Five other contributing factors to international unrest discussed by Dr. Huxley were in brief:

1. Search for a new superpersonal driving force to take the place of traditional religion which has lost ground and grip.
2. Trend away from laissez faire and individualism toward planned organization and collective action both in government and business.
3. Gradual evening out of world resources in raw material and power.
4. Great increase in leisure time, some of it compulsory in the form of unemployment and early retirement.
5. Colonial problems.

The speaker said that world powers would do well to go slow in trying to change present political balance.

"The U. S. S. R. already has established a federal system over one-sixth of the world's land area," he pointed out. "Pan America is beginning to emerge. The struggle between Japan and China could be forgotten in a Far Eastern Federation. Malaya and tropical Africa are destined by nature to take their place as world regions and progress toward economic efficiency and political self-government.

"Finally, there remains Europe. The most urgent political post-war task is the settlement of Europe. It is here that the greatest number of powerful nationalisms occur.

Contradiction in Terms

"A league system will not work because it is a contradiction in terms. The absolute sovereignty of member states is irreconcilable with collective action for the benefit of the whole. Some abrogation of sovereignty—in other words a step towards federation—is essential."

Dr. Huxley suggests an executive organ, an advisory organ, an organ of discussion, a training organ, an organ of opinion, a budget, and in the present state of the world, an armed force.

Aviation Looks Over 1939 Records

Fliers set world marks for speed, endurance, and altitude in year of achievements.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Records in aviation tumbled quite freely in 1939, according to the annual bulletin, issued by the National Geographic Society in Washington. A pilot flew at 575 miles an hour, two aviators stayed aloft in a seaplane for 30 days, the women's light plane speed record was broken, and Italy claimed a new altitude record.

"At Buffalo, N. Y.," says the bulletin, "H. Lloyd Childs dived at the rate of 575 miles an hour while demonstrating a Curtis pursuit airplane to French army officials. For straigh flying, however, a new record was made by a German flier, Fritz Wendell. He flew 469.11 miles per hour, six miles per hour better than the former record.

A Record Flight

"Francisco Sarabia, foremost Mexican aviator, made a record flight from Mexico, D. F., to New York, 2,359 miles, in 10 hours and 48 minutes. A new U. S. transcontinental flight record was set by a 'flying fortess' of 22 tons when, in August, a bomber flew from Burbank, Calif., to New York, 2,500 miles, in 9 hours, 14½ minutes.

"Alex Henshaw of England broke the round-trip airplane record from England to Cape Town, flying the 13,000-mile route in 4 days, 10 hours and 16 minutes and cutting 31 hours from the previous record. Paris and London are only 41 minutes apart by air since the new record made in January by a plane of the Royal Air Force.

"The women's light plane speed record was broken by Jacqueline Cochran in July when she flew over a Long Island course at a speed of 173.097 miles per hour. This bettered the former record, made by the same aviatrix, by about 10 miles per hour.

Endurance Record

"The new air endurance record set in 1939 was made by Wes Carroll and Clyde Schlieper, near Long Beach, Calif., on Oct. 30. In the air 726 hours, they broke the former record by 73 hours.

"Clipper ship records fell too this year. The American Clipper of Pan American Airways flew from Southampton, Eng., to New York, by the northern route in 29 hours and 53 minutes. The Yankee Clipper set a new flight record between the Azores and New York; it flew the route in 17½ hours, or 29 minutes less than the previous record.

"The Atlantic Clipper flew from New York to Bermuda, 779 miles, in 3 hours and 53 minutes in April, but that record was bettered by the Bermuda Clipper in November by four minutes. Imperial Airways set a new record for the Ireland to Newfoundland trans-Atlantic jump when the 'Cabot' made the flight in 13.005 hours, or one-half hour less than the previous record.

"Italy laid claim to the world's altitude record for seaplanes when, in September, Col. Nicola di Mauro climbed to 44,457 feet in 1 hour and 58 minutes.

* * *

2,000 Horsepower

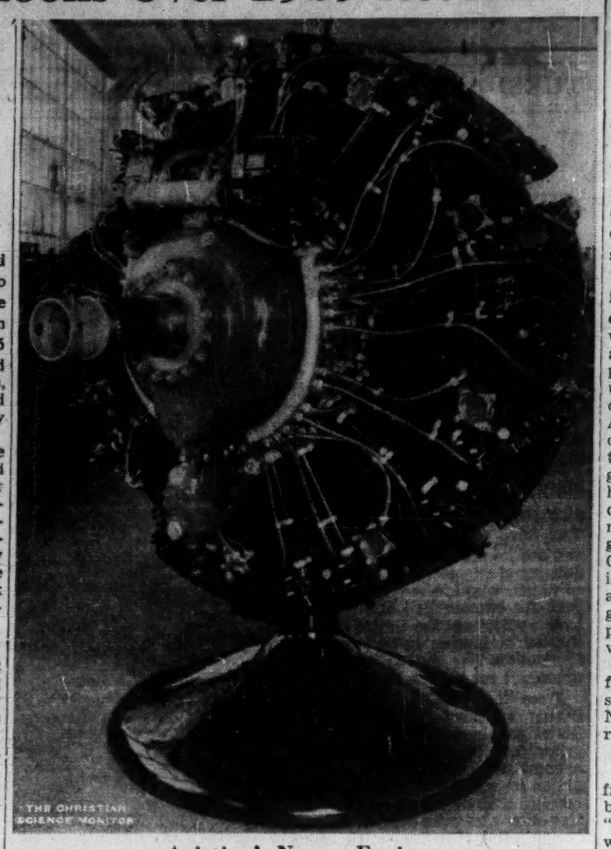
"The world's largest and most powerful air-cooled aircraft engine"—as Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson described the new 18-cylinder, 2,000 horsepower Wright Duplex Cyclone model—was approved last month by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for commercial use.

The engine attracted much attention when it was featured at the New York World's Fair by the U. S. Army Air Corps. Two power plants of this type were used on the new 52-passenger Consolidated long-range flying boat, first test-flown in May.

* * *

Toronto-New York

Trans-Canada Air Lines officials hope to start a nonstop service between Toronto and New York about March 1, it is reported. An application for operation of such a service is already before the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority. The trip would take about two hours, as planned. Hangar facilities are being sought at the new La Guardia airport.



Aviation's Newest Engine

"The world's largest and most powerful air-cooled aircraft engine," is how Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson describes this engine. The new 18-cylinder, 2,000-horsepower Wright Duplex Cyclone was developed by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation with the aid of the United States Army Air Corps. It has just been approved for commercial use by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Bargaining Agency Rulings By Labor Board Sustained

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld broad powers claimed by the National Labor Relations Board today by ruling that a federal court of appeals does not have the right to pass on the board's certification of a Congress of Industrial Organizations' union as the exclusive bargaining agency for all Pacific Coast longshoremen.

This opinion, a defeat for the American Federation of Labor, sustained a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that it could not review the Board's action in lumping all West Coast longshoremen into one voting unit.

The Federation had contended that the longshoremen of each individual employer should be permitted to determine their collective bargaining representative.

In two other decisions, the Court also upheld the contention of the Labor Relations Board that it had the power to direct elections to determine collective bargaining representation without interference by the federal circuit courts.

The Supreme Court also upheld a contention that state courts are barred from proceeding with foreclosure action after a farmer files a petition in a federal district court under the Frazier-Lemke Act for a moratorium on his indebtedness.

This was contended by Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the legislation designed to aid debt-ridden farmers. He asserted that filing the petition automatically divested state courts of jurisdiction and that no notification to them of the filing was required.

Radio Prayer Of Gratitude By LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—It is fitting that prayer should go hand-in-hand with government and with all human affairs, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, stormy petrel of City Hall.

Mindful of Benjamin Franklin in the days when disagreement enveloped the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia 150 years ago, he, on the occasion of the passing of 1939, when "brothers under the skin" were at each other's throats in Europe and Asia, voiced a New Year's prayer over municipal broadcasting station WNYC yesterday. He was grateful for the good the old year had brought and voiced fervent desire that this country "would never countenance a theory of government that ignored Almighty God." His was a plea for the elimination of hatreds and intolerance, and hope that "the God-given genius of man would be used in peaceful progress rather than in war."

It was a La Guardia new to his friends and political foes that stood before the microphone. The Nation has seen him in many roles.

Tone and Tempo Solemn

Gone was the sharp staccato from the Mayor's voice, his words being in the spirit of Kipling's "Recessional" and synchronized with Handel's "Largo." He spoke slowly and solemnly, declaring that while "mindful of world conditions, we are naturally grateful and appreciative for the privilege of peace, the happiness in our homes and the security of our people," although "the full splendor of our happiness is marred by the suffering and hardship and sorrow in other parts of the world."

"Having accepted the Fatherhood of God," he continued, "we have learned from Thy own teachings the love of neighbor and the brotherhood of man and, therefore, pray that the peace with which we are blessed may soon be enjoyed by all the people of the world.

"Forgive us if at times we seem umindful and unappreciative of the abundance and favor with which Thou hast endowed our land. In comparison with the conditions, want and restlessness—yes, and strife—in other countries, how trivial are our problems of which we are wont to complain and magnify.

Grateful for Abundance

"It is not because we do not know and are not thankful that a kindly divine Providence has given plentifully to our land everything that it needs, and wants, but because through our own shortcomings we have as yet been unable to properly distribute these abundant blessings so that they may be fully enjoyed by all of our people.

"We must confess that sometimes symptoms of jealousies and hatred are noticed among our people. Give us light so that we may remove all causes for class hatreds, and give us industry and patience so that we may intelligently and justly solve our destinies in accordance with Thy own teachings brought to this world by the Prince of Peace.

"Help us in our own land forever to keep away hatreds, exploitation and internal conflicts. Grant us forever to avoid intolerance and may we acquire the ability to fully understand the views and beliefs of our opponents and even our enemies and have the courage to generously reconcile differences and promote harmony. . . .

Closer to All Nations

"Even the great oceans that have separated us from other continents for centuries and centuries have been shrunk to mere ponds, bringing us closer and closer to the rest of the world. May this proximity be the cause of rejoicing and not of fear. May the nations of the world realize that all this has been brought about to make Thy children one happy family and for that purpose only are we brought closer together."

"May the shrinking of the oceans be not the temptation for cruel attacks of warfare, but let us see the light so that we may utilize the reduced distance for the purpose of mutual help, friendly relations and brotherly love. May mighty air bombers be turned to transports of peaceful commerce and fire-spitting tanks to land-plowing tractors. . . ."

Mr. La Guardia recalled it was "the proud boast" of this City that its people came from every clime and country and have learned to live together happily in peace, harmony and neighborliness, adding that the same was true of this country, this, in turn, was responsible for the conception of "an ideal form of government—a new concept of government in a new world. It has existed for 150 years, and its great resources have only been scratched," he said. This was the answer to America's prayer for daily bread, he declared.

Our Nation a Trust

"We believe that all of this, first given to our forefathers and handed to us, has a scope and purpose far beyond our own immediate and local needs," he continued. ". . . We believe that we have been given the benefit of democracy and self-government in a rich land in trust to hold for the inspiration and hope of mankind, and charged to conduct ourselves to set an example for others to follow. Humbly accepting this trust, we pledge ourselves on this day to keep the faith. Civilization shall not perish. . . .

"May we never embark upon any theory of government that makes necessary ignoring Thine existence and disobeying Thy commands," he added. "For all of this we pray for Thy continued blessings, for all we have I give Thee thanks in the name of 7,000,000 people."

Allies United in War, Differ on Peace Aims

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—The French and British Governments, having achieved complete unity on waging war, are now beginning to seek an agreement on the thornier problem of planning for peace.

Premier Edouard Daladier's recent pronouncement on French peace aims, containing an allusion to the possibility of some form of federal organization in Europe after the war, was made, it is possible to disclose authoritatively, after a conference on the subject between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and M. Daladier in Paris just before Christmas.

The French Premier's statement made in the Senate, emphasized that "without positive material guarantees against the renewal of events such as those we are experiencing today, France will not lay down her arms."

Only a Vague Hint

His reference to a federation was in the vaguest possible terms; but the fact is that a tentative accord was reached in Paris during the Anglo-French consultations and that the federal solution "was not ruled out."

The joint consideration given to the question was purely and essentially preliminary. It is understood it went very little beyond these two main points:

1. The need for continuing the war until definite guarantees against the recurrence of German aggression have been obtained.
2. The possibility of federal ties of some kind between the nations of Europe.

On the first point, the French and British Governments are in agreement—but this does not mean they have identical views as to what would constitute positive guarantees.

On the second point, the fact is neither of the two Governments at present entertains any genuine hopes of or enthusiasm for federation in the sense of "Federal Union"; that is, a world-wide or even general European federation.

Skepticism in Britain

Prime Minister Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, are all known to be distinctly skeptical on the subject, by no means sharing the federal ardor shown by many sections of political and public opinion in Britain.

Meanwhile in France, the truth is that the press is actually forbidden to discuss war and peace aims except in the vaguest and most distant terms.

Nevertheless, in the particular and restricted sense the Federal idea has received the endorsement of both the Daladier and Chamberlain Governments insofar as it is based on the present Anglo-French Union and its future development and extension.

"The Franco-British Union is open to all," M. Daladier said. The context of his speech clearly implied that the "broader organization" with "federal ties between various States of Europe," which he said might be necessary after the war, should be sought in wider application of the existing Franco-British solidarity.

In this connection it is understood here that the greatest importance is attached in Paris to the fact that the economic and financial unity which has been established between France and Britain for the duration of the war is to be maintained for at least six months after the conclusion of peace. The question is being asked, if the wartime advantages of such unity to each country are prolonged for six months in peace time, why should they then be abandoned?

Where Views Diverge

On the opposite side of the ledger from this potential basis of federation, however, much uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the drastic difference which is becoming apparent between the British and French viewpoint on the future treatment of Germany by the Allies.

Officially little or nothing is said, but it is only too evident that most French people share the determination of France's military leaders to "make sure this time that Germany cannot repeat the same old performance." Even leaving aside the extremists who insist that the Reich must be dismembered, there are many who maintain that France must—at the very least—re-establish its frontier on the Rhine.

In Paris one hears a good deal of dissent to statements from London that the Nazis, not the German people, are the enemy. As one Frenchman said to the writer: "The English are fighting the Nazis, while we are fighting the Germans."

The Question of Peace

The French Army in particular is fully determined not to repeat what it terms the chief error of 1918—military chiefs say this time they will not lay down their arms till the German people have been taught the necessary lesson of what it is like to be invaded.

Thus, while at the front in France last week, one French General to whom I quoted Mr. Clemenceau's famous statement: "War, Messieurs, is too serious a matter to be left to generals," countered with this significant paraphrase: "Peace, Monsieur, is far too serious a thing to be left, this time, to politicians and diplomats."

Zuni Indians Solve the Problems Of Peace and Sharing-the-Wealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Zuni Indians of New Mexico, numbering about 2,000, live in a society in which each man helps his neighbor, wealth is shared and no forms of aggression, such as war, murder, and personal attack occur, according to Dr. Ruth R. Bunzel, of the Department of Anthropology of Columbia University, in a report of a recent study of the Indians.

An agrarian culture without unemployment, social life without evidence of class struggle and no police force or jail are accomplishments chalked up by Zunis, Dr. Bunzel found. An Indian accumulating more wealth than his neighbor distributes his surplus through feasts and ceremonies, she added.

"Drinking, brawling, and, indeed, nearly every form of open conflict are seldom found in the tribe," Dr. Bunzel, who at intervals during the past 14 years has lived with the Zunis, said. "There has never been a murder committed within the memory of any of the Indians questioned. About the only form of fighting that exists is the 'back fence' squabbles of women. On the other hand, extreme sensitivity to criticism from any source produces a general suspiciousness of all outsiders.

"There is little chance for one member of the tribe to accumulate wealth at the expense of others because of well-developed institutions for sharing any surplus. Neither do the Indians hesitate to distribute any excess goods or food. They are more than anxious to receive the intangible advantages of prestige, security, and religious blessing which accompany the act. Consequently the Zunis live in a culture offering a basis of security that is lacking in more competitive civilizations."

Dr. Bunzel held that nonaggressiveness of the Zuni was due to the training given youngsters of the tribe, who are taught to obey rules for the sake of society and not just because of parental compulsion.

"Children are never whipped or scolded among the Zuni," she said. "They are completely free from any form of harsh discipline. Instead of ordering a child to do something 'because mother says so,' a Zuni parent will urge a child to act a certain way 'because it is the way to get along in life.'"

Army Maneuvers Cost $26,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — This winter's mass maneuvers of United States troops in the South and West and at their home stations will cost more than $26,000,000.

A request for funds was included in the $275,000,000 deficiency appropriation estimate which President Roosevelt sent to Congress last month, it was disclosed Jan. 2.

Much of the money will go for transporting 60,000 men of "streamlined" divisions from their scattered home stations to temporary posts in the South.

Other substantial outlays include the purchase of more than 12,000 motor trucks, which already have been ordered.

The War Department reported that $450,000,000, a peacetime record, was spent for weapons and equipment in the year which ended last June 30. For the current fiscal year, Congress provided $373,267,832.

Memphis Names Fourth Mayor Within 48 Hours

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 2 (AP)—Thumbing over another page of its colorful political history, Memphis made ready Jan. 2 to induct into office its fourth Mayor within 48 hours.

The City Commission, acting at the behest of political leader Edward H. Crump, was scheduled to name Representative Walter Chandler, (D) of Tennessee, as new Mayor. Mr. Chandler will resign from Congress. Mr. Crump resigned as Mayor after holding office a scant two minutes. He succeeded Watkins Overton, the city's chief executive for 12 years. Clifford Davis, City Commissioner, became temporary Mayor.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., January 9. Radiocast Station CJRC, 630 kilocycles.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:30 p. m., January 9.

England

Lancashire

Accrington: The Regal Cinema, Broadway, 3 p. m., January 28.
Bury: Co-operative Hall, Knowsley Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 to 1:55 p. m., January 30.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Hippodrome Picture House, 3 p. m., January 28.
Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, 2:30 p. m., January 27.

Scotland

Midlothian-Edinburgh (First Church): New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

United States

California

Delano: Cecil Avenue Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 9.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., January 7.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., January 7.
Paso Robles: Union High School Auditorium, Twenty-fourth and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., January 8.
San Jose (auspices Churches, Los Gatos, Palo Alto and San Jose): San Jose Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., January 11.

Florida

Leesburg: Elementary High School Auditorium and Herndon Streets, 8 p. m., January 9.

Illinois

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 12.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., January 12.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., January 7.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., January 8.

Massachusetts

Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., January 7.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., January 7.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., January 11.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., January 12.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., January 11.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., January 9.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Evergreen Road and Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., January 13.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., January 11.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:30 p. m., January 13. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 11.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 9. Radiocast Station KMA, 930 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue at Montgomery Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

New York

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 6.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Glenside Theater, Mt. Carmel and Keswick Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 7.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): South Hall, Ellis Auditorium, Main and Poplar Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 7.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 7.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Lubbock: Senior High School Auditorium, Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Marshall: Church Edifice, Burleson Street at Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.
Tyler: Gary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 7, and 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Canada to Work Brucite Deposits

OTTAWA (CP)—Recent discoveries of brucite in Ontario and Quebec and subsequent research by the Federal Mines Bureau may make Canada independent of foreign sources of high grade refractory materials, the Mines Department announced.

From brucite magnesia is obtained for the making of basic high-grade refractories essential for use in the steel and other metallurgical industries.

Commercial deposits of brucite were discovered in Canada in 1937 at Rutherglen, Ont. Subsequent field work has disclosed other deposits all within easy reach of transportation.

At present Canada obtains most of its magnesia from the United States, Europe and Asia.

New Broadcasting System Is Delayed

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The transcontinental broadcasting system, composed of 102 stations, announced Dec. 30 its opening had been postponed from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 because an advertising agency declined to fulfill its commitments for two clients which had scheduled 15 night-time hours a week.

John T. Adams, Chairman of the board of TBS, issued a statement saying the clients, described by him as "two of radio's heaviest advertisers," had instructed their advertising agency to delay the start of their sponsored programs.

Toledo Schools Reopen After Six-Week Holiday

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Toledo's public schools reopened Jan. 2 after a six-week "financial" holiday for 44,000 pupils.

Classes were suspended Nov. 22, two weeks after voters rejected a four-mill school levy. The closing permitted the Board of Education to avoid paying $400,000 in salaries to 1,400 teachers and 350 non educational employees and prevented expansion of a $650,000 deficit.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Jan. 7, 21, Feb 4, 18, March 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.; Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m.), 11.73 mc. (25.6m.), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m. Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 3.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc., on Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 18, March 17.

Autoist's Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Highway Users Conference reported that owners and operators of automobiles paid $1,781,095,000 in motor vehicle taxes during 1938.

New Wichita Library To House 175,000 Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Growth and development have brought the Municipal University here a new, modern libary building to replace its old one, built in 1909.

The new building, erected with the aid of Federal funds, cost $165,459. It will accommodate 175,000 volumes.

The old building was made to accommodate an enrollment of about 300 students and to house 25,000 volumes. The present enrollment is 1508, so the new library is expected to provide for all needs for several years.

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Ruling by Landis Fails To Close Bridges Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Far from closing the Harry Bridges deportation case, the finding of Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School that the alien West Coast labor organizer is radical, but not a Communist, tosses another controversial issue right into the lap of the returning Congress.

It is already apparent that congressional opinion is not ready to accept without further questioning on its own part the conclusion that Harry Bridges is not liable to deportation under the law, and before the issue is finally disposed of, there will be steps looking toward clarifying or tightening the deportation laws.

Actually the decision of the Harvard Dean, acting as Trial Examiner in behalf of the Department of Labor, although it rests upon 10 weeks of hearings in San Francisco in which at least 1,500,000 words of testimony were put in evidence, offers an answer to only one of the two questions presented to him as Trial Examiner:

1. Was Mr. Bridges, at the time the warrant was issued, affiliated with the Communist Party? In a 152-page, 80,000 word analysis of the trial record, Dean Landis said no.

2. Is the Communist Party an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by violence? Inasmuch as his conclusions were that Mr. Bridges was neither a member of the Communist Party nor affiliated with it, Dean Landis did not deem "it necessary to find whether or not, upon the extended evidence presented by this record, that party advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by violence."

Central Issue Unsolved

It is pointed out here that the failure to give any answer to this second question leaves the central issue of the case untouched and faces Congress with the immediate necessity of deciding whether the Deportation Act shall be amended to specify alien Communists.

The Bridges deportation proceedings rested on the law of 1918 which provides that aliens affiliated with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government by force shall be deported. Mr. Bridges was admittedly an alien, having migrated to the United States in 1920. He had taken out naturalization papers on two occasions but both times allowed them to lapse.

Since the Supreme Court's decision in the Strecker case sidestepped a ruling on the status of alien Communists in the United States and since Dean Landis in the Bridges case stopped abruptly short of a finding on the really important legal phase of the issue, the Department of Labor is expected to take the position that it is without a proper procedure in dealing with avowed Communists under the Deportation Act.

Up to Congress

Congress will be asked to provide that procedure early in the coming session.

In the meantime there is already some questioning of the validity of Bridges decision and Congress may make independent investigations before accepting the Landis finding.

The active role which Communists have played in industrial disputes on the Pacific Coast is brought into focus in the trial Examiner's voluminous record, and Dean Landis makes it clear that while, in his judgment, Mr. Bridges did not affiliate with the Communists, the Communists affiliated with Mr. Bridges.

"Communists were undoubtedly to be found in the membership or on the Executive Boards of one or more of these (Bridges') organizations," Dean Landis Writes. "That the general policies pursued had the support of these Communists and the officials of the Communist Party seems more than likely, for Communist policy tends to support, even agitate for, any industrial unrest."

The Examiner's report affirms that Mr. Bridges' frequently "welcomed" aid from Communists during strikes, that he associated with persons "admittedly Communists," that he sympathized with many of the objectives that the Communists Party at times has embraced, and that he did not discriminate among Communist members of his unions.

Dean Landis accepted Mr. Bridges' own testimony that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party and characterized the evidence of witnesses against him as mostly "hearsay" and "far from reliable." He called attention to claim of the defense that anti-Bridges' witnesses were engaged in a conspiracy "to get rid of Bridges because of his admittedly militant and radical labor leadership."

$887,000 'Coat' for Bridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

If you like to take paint brush in hand and touch up the kitchen cupboard or back fence you will enjoy learning how the world's largest bridges are painted.

When crossing either the Golden Gate or the 8¼-mile San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, San Franciscans are accustomed to seeing figures looking like the Tin Man in the "Wizard of Oz," mask and all, climb up over the railing and set down paint spray guns.

These painters are constantly on the job keeping the two bridges in a full coat of paint—the Golden Gate a vermillion-orange; the Bay Bridge an aluminum silver.

Perpetual Job

The story of the Bay Bridge painting is a saga of the paint brush. The bridge cost nearly $74,000,000 when completed three years ago and the paint for this great structure cost some $887,450 of this. But once painted, the job was just begun. No sooner had the final silver coat been sprayed on than a new coating was prepared, and this job has been going on ever since. It is a never-ending job.

Two crews of painters keep at it, one crew working east and the other west—about 15 on each crew. And the cost of this paint job hits around $45,000 each year.

One must be an expert to paint the Bay Bridge. The thousands of gallons of paint sprayed on each year are not just splashed on and left to dry. Expert steel men go over the bridge from top to the waterline and indicate where paint must be chipped off, where rust has set in, and where whole areas must be re-sprayed.

Three Coats

These spots are steam-cleaned and three coats of paint are put on; first, red lead; second, deeper quality red lead, and finally, silver aluminum.

Bridge experts point out that aluminum paint does a number of beneficial things for the bridge, such as absorbing the sun's rays, and protecting the steel against erosion.

That's the story of the biggest paint job we know of—unless it is trying to get that final coat of enamel evenly spread on the bathroom cupboard.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Hague Loses 'Fine Candidate'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2—The appointment of Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy had today blasted the hopes of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, State Democratic head, for running Mr. Edison for Governor in the next November election. In Mr. Edison's stead the Mayor characterized James H. R. Cromwell, economist and husband of Doris Duke, as an "ideal candidate."

Mr. Hague at his annual New Year's reception at City Hall yesterday did not entirely eliminate Mr. Edison as a gubernatorial possibility, however, declaring that if he wished to run for Governor "it's up to him." He did voice his belief that Mr. Edison would rather be Secretary of the Navy than New Jersey Governor.

The State Democratic boss spiked reports that the appointment of Mr. Edison to the Navy post had been maneuvered to heighten his prestige in preparation for his Govenorship election battle by asserting that no such plan was under consideration.

"I only regret that President Roosevelt took out of our State and Party a wonderful candidate for Governor," Mayor Hague added. "That leaves the field open."

Mr. Cromwell's friends have said he would not enter the New Jersey campaign save as a running mate of Mr. Edison, but Mayor Hague said he knew nothing of such a statement. Mr. Hague would not disclose when the nomination for the State's highest seat would be made.

Gov. A. Harry Moore, Representative Mary T. Norton and Edward J. Hart were with the Mayor in his office yesterday when he greeted 1,800 political followers and handshakers.

'Dry' New Year's Parties Popular

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While Broadway was staging one of its most hilarious New Year celebrations in a decade, the Young Men's Christian Association was holding parties in many cities throughout the United States at which liquor was barred. Joined with churches throughout the Nation, the aim of the "Y" was to provide young persons with entertainment without resort to road houses and drinking. In most instances "watch night" services were held in the early part of the evening, followed at midnight with dancing, entertainment and breakfast.

"Parents are strongly behind our annual New Year's parties because they are the only places offering an outstanding party without drinking," a report by the Association's National Council today says. "Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., were among the many Young Men's Christian Associations which said: 'We have capacity crowds every year and have to turn people away.'"

Association parties were attended by 1,200 young people in Detroit, Mich.; 600 in Trenton, N. J.; 600 in Bridgeport, Conn.; 200 in Hartford, Conn.; 400 in Philadelphia, Pa.; 300 in Worcester, Mass.; 160 in Boston, Mass., and 250 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and more than 1,000 in Rochester, N. Y.

Red Cross Work Wins an Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The eighth annual Gimbel Award was presented last week to Mrs. Thomas Potter, Jr., of Philadelphia, in recognition of her outstanding work in behalf of the American Red Cross.

The award, which includes a cash prize of $1,000, was made for work "which magnificently represents the humanitarian side of preparedness."

Mrs. Potter organized the first Women's Advisory Committee for Public Health and served on that board for 16 years. She has served for years on the Women's Committee for Social Service of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

She first became interested in Red Cross work during 1899, at the time of the Johnstown flood, when her husband, Colonel Potter, of the Governor's staff, went to Johnstown to superintend relief.

Created in 1932, the Gimbel Awards are conferred for "some high service to humanity." The women's clubs of the Philadelphia area study the question each year and send in recommendations for the recipient. Women honored in the past include Amelia Earhart, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lucretia L. Blankenburg.

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Trained in Ways of the Navy

Wide World

Secretary and Mrs. Charles Edison

Mrs. Edison is shown as she was assisting in launching ceremony of the airplane carrier Wasp at the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass. Mr. Edison, after service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Acting Secretary, was on Dec. 30 promoted to the full secretaryship by the President.

A Chapter From the Edison History

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of the newly appointed Secretary of War, described her role at his swearing-in ceremony as simple—that of an interested bystander, "just watching with great admiration."

The admiration seems to be mutual. Mr. Edison marvels at her intricate needlepoint. He likes nothing better than to coax his wife into telling stories.

Together they laugh over events surrounding their wedding. The bride resided in Cambridge, Mass., but the son of Thomas A. Edison didn't meet her until three weeks before he graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He says he "popped the question" right away, but she didn't say yes until she visited his parents' home in Fort Myers, Fla., after graduation.

They wanted a quiet wedding, but it didn't stay secret long. Hunting a marriage license, they got into the telephone exchange of a small Florida town by mistake and then into the office of a young judge who had paid court to the bride at a dance the night before.

Edison Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt advanced Charles Edison to Secretary of the Navy Dec. 30, putting an end to speculation over the delayed choice for the Cabinet post vacated by the passing on last July of Secretary Claude A. Swanson.

Assistant Secretary for more than three years, Mr. Edison had been acting head of the Navy Department for nearly six months.

The appointment was announced unexpectedly at the White House after Mr. Roosevelt had summoned Mr. Edison there for a conference. It will be submitted formally to the Senate for confirmation after Congress convenes this week.

Mr. Edison, wealthy, unassuming son of the famous electrical inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has supervised the Navy's intensive warship building program as Assistant Secretary since Nov. 17, 1936.

Although loath to leave his own extensive business affairs as head of the Edison industries, he came to the Navy at the President's urging after the passing on of the Assistant Secretary, Henry Latrobe Roosevelt.

For months before Secretary Swanson's passing, much of the responsibility for naval affairs fell on Mr. Edison's shoulders.

His advancement to the full Cabinet position served to emphasize Mr. Roosevelt's confidence in him. The Navy Department has been under fire from some Congress members because of faults in design which made 36 of the newest destroyers "top-heavy," necessitating their alteration.

As temporary Acting Secretary, Mr. Edison reorganized control of warship building activities, hitherto divided among three bureaus, and made the veteran Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Engineering Bureau and general "co-ordinator of shipbuilding."

After graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Edison became his father's business associate and ultimately headed the Edison industries.

The Navy post was his first public office, and he has told friends he has no political ambitions.

South Australian Parliament Back to Three-Year Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—By a quick reversal of attitude on the part of the Liberal Party in the Upper House, the South Australian Parliament has abandoned its five-year terms, and reverted to the three-year period. The three-year period, which was embodied in the Constitution, had never been really indorsed by a mandate from the people, although the subject had been mentioned on various election campaigns.

The passing of a bill to restore three-year Parliaments was due to the political pressure of the Labor Party whose members pointed out that the election in 1938 of so many Independents, who were opposed to the continuance of the five-year term, was a clear expression of the will of the people.

Robert Richards, Labor leader in the Lower House, finally introduced the bill, which was carried by a majority of two to one.

The Liberal Party in the Upper House, although originally opposed to the measure, apparently thought better of it, and passed the bill by a majority of only two. This means that the next general election will now be held in April, 1941, instead of in 1943.

Floods Follow Quake

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The British Government disclosed Dec. 30 that it had given £25,000 ($100,000) and the French Government 5,000,000 francs ($110,000) for earthquake relief in Turkey.

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Torrential rains caused new havoc in earthquake-stricken Turkey today, swelling flood waters which already have caused heavy damage.

Whole villages of the Brusa region in Western Turkey were reported swept up by the torrents and carried into the sea of Marmora.

Some new quakes were felt in the northeastern region which suffered devastation last week, but because of shattered communication lines it was impossible to determine whether there had been new damage.

The most turbulent rivers were the Surlu, Sindshan, and Adranos, which flow northward across a broad coastal plain into the Sea of Marmora. At some points the flooded rivers spread out for ten miles.

Some small river hamlets and their inhabitants were reported to have been carried away in their entirety.

A Turkish officer who flew over the region said that in some cases the rivers seemed to have changed their courses permanently.

Officials estimated that last week's earthquakes resulted in 45,000 fatalities, 100,000 injured and 500,000 homeless.

At least 25,000 were said to have been made homeless by floods, while flood fatalities were estimated at 1,200.

Robert Fechner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Robert Fechner, who passed on here Sunday, put depression-idle youth to work rebuilding America's forests and parks in the CCC.

He had formed the forest army of unemployed young men and war veterans in the early days of the New Deal.

In the seven years that the corps has fought forest fires, rescued lost mountain-climbers, aided flood sufferers and those made homeless by tornadoes, about 2,400,000 men have served in its scattered camps.

President Roosevelt said he had brought into public service "great administrative ability, vision and indefatigable industry."

Mr. Fechner, former Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, had been a "boomer machinist" in his day, working at mines, smelters and plantations through Mexico, Central and South America. He worked for a time on the Panama Canal.

In 1905 he returned to Savannah, Ga., as an employee on the Georgia Central Railroad, and in 1914 was elected a member of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists which he subsequently represented in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Fechner was a leader in the nine-hour (labor) movement of 1901 and a leader in the eight-hour movement of 1915. He was active during the World War in settling labor disputes in various factories manufacturing war materials.

In 1921, Mr. Fechner who always referred to himself as an "uneducated man" because of his limited schooling, was invited by the Dean of the School of Business Administration to lecture to the students at Harvard University. Thereafter, for several years, he served on the staff of visiting lecturers of that institution and also lectured at Brown University and at Dartmouth College. Mr. Fechner's home was in Wollaston, Mass.

Clarksburg, W. Virginia, Claims It's Safest City

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—This proud northern West Virginia city of 300,000 inhabitants Jan. 2 claimed the distinction of being the Nation's safest city of its size for motorists and pedestrians.

Factory whistles and sirens proclaimed the passing of 31 months without a traffic fatality. Congratulatory messages came from National Safety Council leaders who are investigating Clarksburg's "Safest City" claim.

One Ohio City Has a Surplus In Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown, the busy Eastern Ohio steel city, isn't asking or needing any additional poor relief money this year.

While other large Ohio industrial cities are in distress with their poor relief problems, Mahoning County—which really is Youngstown—is ending the year 1939 with a $24,000 "cushion" in its relief fund.

Economical administration is said to be the main explanation, while sales of notes against anticipated tax collections has contributed some.

The main explanation of economical administration is centralization. Mahoning County has centralized relief authority under Isadore A. Feuer, setting up headquarters in a big rambling building which once was a children's home. Mr. Feuer is declared to have saved more than $100,000 in the county this year by demanding that duplication of effort be eliminated in relief administration.

Although Youngstown district steel plants are working at 93 per cent of capacity, which, incidentally, is above what the industry figures it can long sustain, and employment is above the 1929 levels, relief still is an acute problem in Ohio.

Mr. Feuer's fight to prevent duplication of effort brought him into conflict with Ohio WPA officials. The WPA demanded that separate offices for certifying persons for WPA jobs be set up. Mr. Feuer's interviewers had been doing a duplicate job. The questions were almost identical on each application.

The WPA wanted a separate setup, which would have required 28 more persons to do the work but at the relief administration's expense. Mr. Feuer refused to pay the bills, so the WPA conceded, and the relief administration saved several thousand dollars.

Marta Eggert Makes U. S. Operatic Debut

CHICAGO (AP)—Marta Eggert, Hungarian singer and European cinema star, made her American operatic debut Dec. 31 in "La Boheme" with her husband, Jan Kiepura, in the leading male role.

In their first appearance together in this country, Miss Eggert and Mr. Kiepura, a Polish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, sang to a full house in a special performance.

Five Centuries of Printing Art Make New Year Eventful One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Each New Year brings a fresh parade of events but 1940 will usher in no more outstanding observance than that in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing, (from movable type) dating from the printing of the Gutenberg Bible.

Nothing contributed so largely to lifting the darkness from the Middle Ages as did the invention of printing from movable type. Before this period, knowledge had been diffused largely by word of mouth, the dark recesses of the monasteries being the only places where writing was practiced, and were among the few places where it was understood when written.

The date 1440 may not be the exact time of the discovery of printing, but scholars are generally agreed that it is. Omitting controversial details to which research is still being applied, two fifteenth-century references to 1440 provide a basis for this belief. The first is a Chronicle printed by Ratdolt of Venice in 1483 mentioning the invention of printing in 1440, and, later, the Cologne Chronicle of 1499 including a similar entry to which was added, however, an ambiguous reference to earlier printing in Holland.

Other Eventful Steps in Printing

The New Year also has other dates of historic significance in connection with printing, it being the 400th anniversary of the first printing in the New World at Mexico City, the 300th of the earliest book produced in Colonial America by the Stephen Daye Press, the 250th of the first paper mill in the United States and the 150th of Benjamin Franklin's passing.

In connection with the celebration of so many notable events, the American Institute of Graphic Arts, of 285 Madison Avenue here, is promoting and co-ordinating nation-wide observances of these events. Printers, libraries, universities, public schools and civic organizations, church and state and citizenry are planning united community celebrations.

The art of conveying ideas has traveled a long road since Homer sang his immortal strophes on the shores of the Mediterranean centuries ago; Socrates and Plato, wandering in Grecian gardens, voiced their thoughts, which had later to be set down by pupils. The works of Virgil, Plutarch and Cicero were set down by hand, as were those of their contemporaries. The art of expression continued in this limited sphere through the overrunning of the Roman Empire by the Huns and Goths, which buried learning under the blanket of illiteracy up to the time of the discovery of the process of printing by Johann Gutenberg, or Gensfleisch, in Mainz, Germany, in 1440.

Revolutionized All Humanity

The invention of printing hastened the Renaissance, gave life and voice to the Reformation, spread literacy throughout all the parts of the world then known and revived the works of ancient writers.

"The invention of printing from movable type 500 years ago was a triumph of mechanical ingenuity, but that was the least of its merits," a "manual of suggestion" on the methods for American observance of the anniversary, compiled by the Graphic Arts Institute, says. "It is the printed word, in circulation and use that has motivated and developed mankind through the past five centuries. No other material function has affected so many activities or radiated so widely to influence humanity. It has replaced ignorance with knowledge, superstitution with intelligence, mental myopia with cosmic vision."

"The products of printing have made history and recorded it, learning has erected a wall of proved data, fact by cumulative fact, intelligence has woven a pattern of truth and imagination, emotions have been stimulated and brought into poise, taste cultivated and directed, all by the agency of type and press. The world of mankind today, the complex fabric of mental reality and physical being exists by virtue of the printed word."

Gannett Employees Express Gratitude

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 1 (AP)—As "a permanent record of gratitude toward an enlightened employer," gift of a marble and bronze bust, to be executed of him by Gutzon Borglum, internationally famed sculptor, was presented Jan. 1 to Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers.

The sculpture will represent contributions of 2,500 Gannett employees of 19 newspapers and one radio station in 15 cities, Mr. Gannett was told when 250 of his co-workers descended on him at his home to make the surprise announcement.

Mr. Borglum, on his way to attend the annual meeting of the Mount Rushmore Commission Thursday in Washington, D. C., was present at the ceremonies. An old friend of the publisher, he said he will stop off in Rochester to have Mr. Gannett pose for the bust before returning to South Dakota.

100 Million American Shareholders
As Radio Enters 1940

More than 44 million radio sets are owned by some 30 million American families. These families—more than 100 million people—are therefore shareholders in a great American enterprise. No other nation approaches these figures.

Never before has the importance of the American system of radio been so evident. News must be winnowed from propaganda, fact separated from claims. Our own forthcoming presidential campaign raises further need for radio reporting that is fair and unbiased.

Through great music, famous artists and distinguished organizations, radio provides the world's outstanding programs. The poorest man gets free what the richest man could not afford to buy.

Through the National Broadcasting Company, RCA will continue in 1940 to maintain and improve American standards of broadcasting.

But the activities of RCA extend far beyond radio broadcasting. RCA provides swift message service to all parts of the world, and to ships on the seven seas. In the RCA Laboratories research constantly develops new services for radio. Thus in 1939 RCA made television a reality; in 1940 will extend it further. RCA services also include activities in every other phase of radio. In all of these, the aim of RCA is to provide the maximum service for the minimum cost to the public.

These are the Services of RCA

RCA MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—Builders of RCA Victor Radio sets, RCA Victrolas, RCA Radio Tubes and radio equipment for broadcasting, transmission and many other radio services.

RADIOMARINE CORPORATION OF AMERICA—Manufacturers of radio safety devices for protecting lives and property at sea. Swift message service to and from ships.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY—Operating the great Red and Blue Networks, and providing distinguished entertainment, including the famous NBC Symphony Orchestra.

RCA INSTITUTES, INC.—A school offering technical courses in every phase of radio and television.

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.—Radio message service to and from 43 foreign countries, and among principal cities in the United States.

RCA LABORATORIES—Continuous research in every field of radio.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Congress: A Presidential Year Does Things

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"With Congress meeting tomorrow we've had a number of questions on the importance of this session. Of course there are those who will say 'Why this session? Isn't one session of Congress much like another?' Now one theater performance is much like another as to routine. The curtain goes up, the players act, scenes are changed, the curtain drops. And so the play unfolds. But the play itself, perhaps a high comedy, will be very different from a performance, say, of Hamlet, going on in another theater across the way.

"So with Congress. It's a familiar stage. Each session's cast looks much like all others. But the plays are different. New times bring new issues. New thinking brings different methods of meeting those issues. And then there is always a presidential election year—that one out of four when Congress comes under the influence of party politics in a big way."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what are the unusual political aspects of this coming session of Congress?"

Answer: "There are two dominant political forces which are likely to keep the legislative waters agitated. These are the question of a third term for President Roosevelt and the Republicans playing a more dominant role, making the most of this session to place themselves before the country as the party which can best serve the people."

Question: "Besides the Roosevelt third term how else does the presidential campaign affect Congress?"

Answer: "Just to show you how that hits home we find in the House of Representatives at least five Republicans and two Democrats who have been put forward as presidential timber. In the Senate five Republicans and five Democrats are seen as available, with the principal Senate figure the Vice-President, John Nance Garner."

Question: "It looks as though presidential politics then will be the real concern of the members of this Congress?"

Answer: "Well, its hard to conceal politics when the presiding officer of the highest legislative body in the land, the Senate, announces himself as a candidate for President. If you find politics right at the top you can imagine how it will run down through the rest of the entire structure."

Question: "Then the Republicans have a dual although related role, have they? First they want to have a Republican president, but in order to achieve this they must establish their party in a strong position. Won't this latter part of the campaign be well worth watching?"

Answer: "Very much so. If you are alert you will thoroughly enjoy the subtle moves in this game of Republican re-establishment. It will be a major sporting contest, with the Democrats being challenged at every turn. The plays will be on issues. Take the debt issue, for instance. The present law limits the Federal debt to $45,000,000,000. Last year Administration leaders proposed raising this limit. This is on record and plays into the Republican hands—for the people are concerned at their present high debt and the continually unbalanced budget.

"Should any Democrat try to raise this debt limit it would unloose a whole Republican barrage against the Democrats as trying to ruin the country by running into even greater debt. 'Elect the Republicans, balance the budget and get rid of this debt,' would be the war cry. With an uneasy public that would find much response. In order to prevent the Republicans from having this grand opening the Democrats are not likely to ask the debt limit increase. But it is a good example of how issues can be brought into play for political gain."

Question: "With such sparring it is apparent why in a presidential year Congress is likely to achieve little. How in the world can the difficult process of evolving and passing legislation ever operate under such political uncertainties—or have their been presidential years which show real action?"

Answer: "As our old friend Al Smith used to say, 'Let's look at the record.' In 1924 Congress was largely concerned with the Coolidge era of economy and the Teapot Dome investigation. Little was accomplished.

"In 1928 with the question of a Coolidge third term being talked about Congress was quiet. The Monitor files of that year state 'The gist of important legislation was comparatively small.' Four years later, near the close of Mr. Hoover's first term the record was the same.

"In 1932 the pressure on Congress to take steps to revive the business in the country brought more activity than in many prior presidential election years, but even at that Congress side-stepped many important issues, failed to heed the leadership of Mr. Hoover and even defeated some of his legislation which he felt necessary to the welfare of the country."

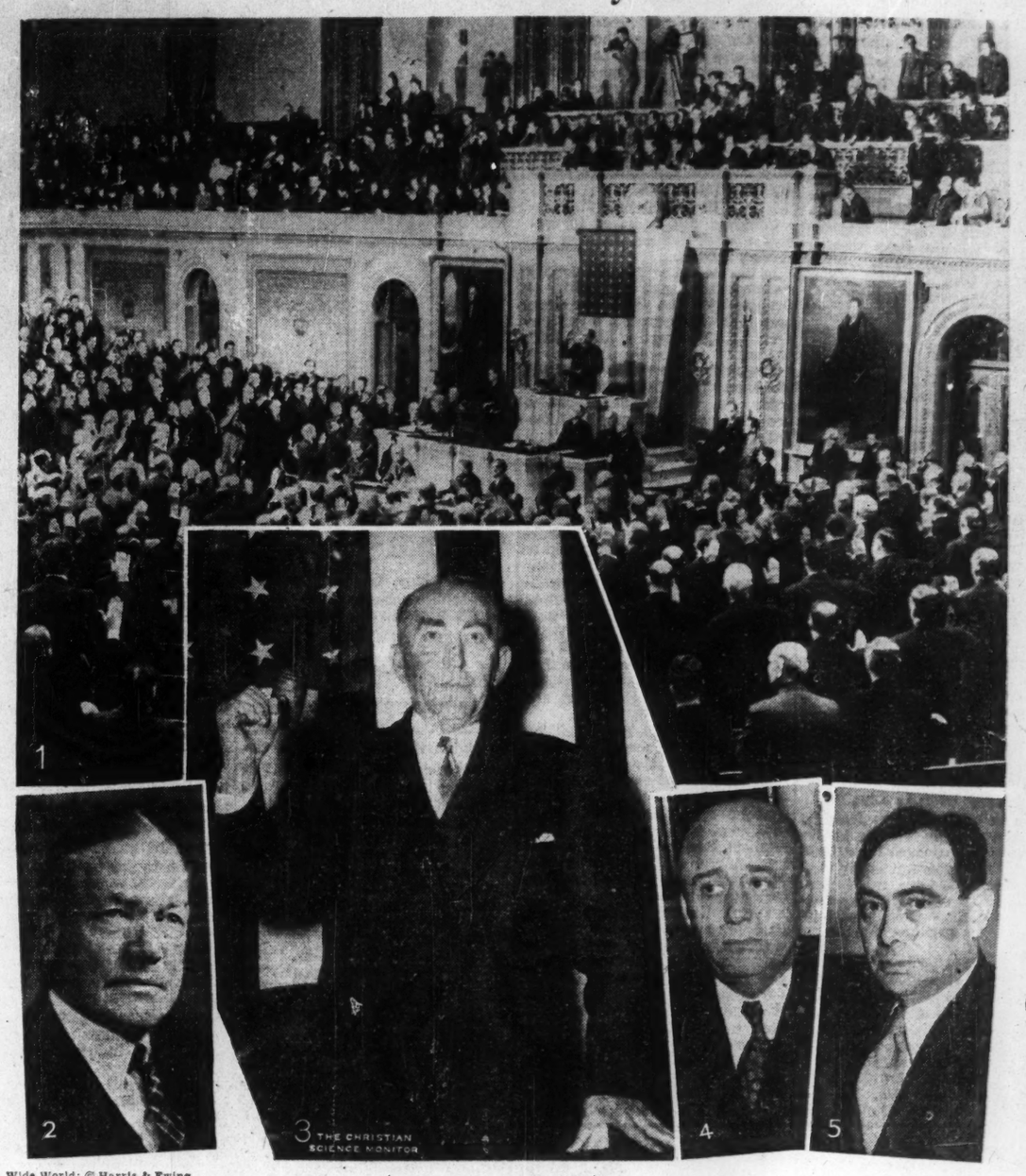
Question: "What about 1936?"

Answer: "The record is about the same. A memo in our files on the progress of Congress in that year reads, 'The attention of Congress was confined in the main to such legislation as was unavoidable or was considered politically desirable by a majority in a campaign year.'"

Question: "Could you tell us something of the program which Congress faces this year, the program which we can study to see what the effects of a presidential year can be on legislation?"

Answer: "I have asked our guest speaker to answer that question, the new chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, J. Roscoe Drummond, who will talk to you on Page 303."

American Democracy at Work



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Government Of, By and For the People Opens in Washington

(1) House members taking the oath of office administered by Speaker of the House at opening session. (2) Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Floor Leader. (3) Speaker of the House, William B. Bankhead. (4) Sam Rayburn of Texas, Majority Leader in the House. (5) Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican Floor Leader in the House.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Congress: An Expression of American Democracy

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The hand that will raise the gavel signaling the opening of the second regular session of the Seventy-sixth Congress on Jan. 3 will belong in part to the Vice-President of the United States; but it will also belong to the latest candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The sight of Vice-President John N. Garner looking down blandly and inscrutably from the Speaker's rostrum upon the President whom he has now announced he will oppose if necessary for a third term suggests something of the political atmosphere in which this Congress will conduct its business.

It is significant—and it is a blessing—that the United States is in a position to permit this war-time Congress to be primarily engrossed in domestic matters. For, barring a sensational development in any of the world's three wars—the Hitler-Allied War, the Stalin-Finnish War and the Sino-Japanese War, domestic legislation and presidential politics will keep Congress zestfully engaged until adjournment.

Apparently a notable unanimity and poise on the part of popular opinion through the country has lifted the essentials of our wartime foreign policy outside partisan controversy and given it a strength and a stability needed by the times. This unanimity and this poise give assurance that the United States will certainly not be drawn into the war against its interests and against its will.

Force of Public Opinion

To a remarkable extent public opinion is closely directing the Nation's foreign policy. It is an unusual public opinion, solidified but flexible. It rewrote the Neutrality Law from a policy which was unintentionally pro-Nazi in effect to a policy which is intentionally pro-Ally in effect. It safeguarded itself from building an economic stake in the war by enacting the cash-and-carry plan for selling war supplies, yet now quickly ready to waive any necessary technicalities in its "neutrality" to aid distressed and gallant Finland.

This Congress, moved by the direct impetus of national opinion, is not isolationist with respect to the war. It remains to be seen whether this Congress or a future Congress will be isolationist with respect to the peace.

It is constructive that the coming session of Congress will be a normal session. Tariffs will be debated, relief appropriations will be continued though somewhat reduced because of more employment, Army and Navy appropriations will be increased, possibly nearly $500,000,000 over the $1,750,000,000 appropriated last year, Congressional investigating committees will hammer at the New Deal's weakest spots and Senators, Representatives and presidential aspirants will keep a friendly eye on a record which will be productive of votes.

NLRB Hearing

And among the news developments of the coming Congress which will be worth watching and worth understanding are:

The continued hearings of the House Committee investigating the administration of the Wagner Act by the National Labor Relations Board, and its subsequent report. These hearings concern one of the Nation's chief problems, namely the working relationship and responsible understanding between the two essential partners in a free nation and the two essential contributors to recovery, American labor and American industry. The investigation is being constructively and competently prosecuted. Its report will unquestionably form the basis for proposed changes in the Wagner Act which a majority of the Committee indicates will faithfully preserve the needed safeguards to labor's collective bargaining and strengthen the fairness and wisdom of its administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's message, always unpredictable, probably will be conciliatory, with the President conscious of his large national responsibility in time of war. All presidential messages deserve careful reading. Washington "experts" believe that Mr. Roosevelt intends to turn up no further cards from the New Deal deck this pre-convention, pre-election session of Congress.

The Budget

The budget. Remember the budget? The National debt is $41,000,000,000, and how much more is to be added to this will depend on how the members of Congress vote. The yearly deficit has been running about $3,000,000,000 and the President reports he sees no way of achieving a balance next year although he hopes to reduce the deficit by anything up to $750,000,000.

The Hull reciprocal trade treaties will be vigorously debated. Western Senators believe that such staples as copper, coal, oil, wool and lumber in their regions have been specifically injured by foreign competition. Secretary Hull replies that concrete gain in foreign trade on the part of industry as a whole has more than offset regional losses. This issue is not merely domestic; it is international in that Secretary Hull and his supporters are convinced that the reciprocal trade principle may well be America's vital contribution to the peace-making after the war.

These issues and other lesser ones face Congress, and in a land of free people they are your problems and mine. How well Congress meets these problems and how well we meet them depends on how fully we appreciate that the best defense of Democracy is a better use of Democracy.

And now, Fireside friends, this looks like the end of the column. There'll be more to discuss soon so when your Chairman, Mr. Hurd, gives us the call we'll look forward to chatting with you again.

Congress's Major Dilemmas

To economize? To tax? To borrow? That is Congress's budget problem for 1941.

The President has indicated to Congress it must assume responsibility for this year's budget. At the least this budget must provide for ordinary maintenance of Government services for another year. But not much more is in prospect—not a balanced budget. In order for a $2,000,000,000 national defense appropriation to be possible, Congress and the President are compelled to effect more economy than has been the New Deal's practice.

Debt Limit

It has been the convenient custom for the Government to borrow each year what it has not been able to raise in taxation. If Congress and the President cannot effect sufficient economies to keep the budget in balance with present revenue there are but two alternatives: additional taxes or additional borrowing. In a campaign year the suggestion of new or more taxes is not a popular one to Congressmen. As for borrowing, the Government is reaching its debt limit which is set by Congress at $45,000,000,000.

The present national debt of the country is about $41,000,000,000. But six months still remain in this fiscal year, so the amount that can be borrowed by this Congress would be limited. If Congress were to borrow beyond $45,000,000,000 it would have to extend this limit. And extending the debt limit in an election year, like levying new taxes, is political dynamite.

Committee Reports

Not all the business in this Congress, or all the controversies, will arise in measures of the Administration, in hold-over business, in taxes, trade agreements, or economy. Several committees of Congress must make reports to this session. These will be accompanied by resolutions and bills.

Senator La Follette's Committee on Civil Liberties is now winding up a three-year investigation. Its final report will again urge passage of a bill to prohibit "oppressive labor practices" which was introduced at the first session. Its report this year will probably include a section upon the now much publicized farm-factory problem of California.

Mr. Dies, the Representative from Texas, has already asked the House for another $100,000 to extend for a third year the life of his committee investigating un-American propaganda.

In its first session, this Congress appropriated $510,000 to the Temporary National Economic Committee, sometimes called the Monopoly Committee, sometimes dubbed the TNEC. It is empowered to continue its prodding into economic questions until the end of 1940. Whether or not the TNEC will make recommendations for action by Congress at this session is uncertain. In any case, deeply controversial issues are not expected. It may ask for a continuance and an additional appropriation to study price increases as the President has suggested.

NLRB Hearing

Another important committee report, not expected to be made until early spring, is that of the House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board. During the opening days of the session the Committee will travel across the United States holding hearings at focal industrial points. A unanimous report by the Committee is not anticipated, some observers already forecast a split of 3 to 2, indicating that the highly controversial Wagner Labor Act may not be basically changed by this Congress.

Roland Sawyer

Expiring Agencies

A number of pieces of emergency legislation will expire this year and next. We list here those agencies, powers and pieces of legislation that—unless revived by Congress—come to the end of their legislative lives in 1940 and 1941.

1940

March 4—Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.
June 12—Power to make Trade agreements.
June 30—Municipal Bankruptcy Act.
July 25—Central Statistical Board.
July 28—Railroad Reorganization Act.
Dec. 31—Guffey Coal Act.
Dec. 31—Sugar Act of 1937.

1941

Jan. 20—President's power to reorganize Government.
June 30—Power to change gold in dollar.
June 30—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
June 30—Electric Farm & Home Authority.
June 30—Commodity Credit Corporation.
June 30—Export-Import Bank.
June 30—Disaster Loan Corporation.
July 1—FHA Modernization Loans.
Sept. 1—State Oil Compacts.
Dec. 31—Soil Conservation Payments.

Special Committees

Present special and select committees of the House and Senate include:

The Senate

Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities.
Committee to Investigate Civil Service System.
Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief.
Committee to Investigate Conditions in the Merchant Marine.
Committee on Taxation of Governmental Securities and Salaries.
Special Silver Committee.
Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.
Select Committee on Government Organization.
Committee on Conservation and Utilization of Aquatic Life.
Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government.
Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool.

The House

Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities.
Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.
Committee to Investigate the National Labor Relations Board.
Select Committee on Government Organization.

Bills in Process

Passed by Senate, but not House:

1. The spending-lending bill.
2. Addition of $800,000,000 to borrowing power of U. S. Housing Authority.
3. Railroad reorganization court bill.
4. Extension of Public Contracts Act.
5. Cotton crop insurance bill (Bankhead).
6. Long-term low-interest farm mortgage bill (Lee).
7. Water pollution abatement bill (Barkley).
8. "Truth-in-fabrics" bill (Schwartz).
9. Bill adding two circuit judges and six district judges.
10. Interstate shipment of prize fight films bill (Barbour).
11. Bill to pay mileage at 8 cents a mile for Congress clerks.
12. Increased penalities for peacetime espionage bill.
13. Bill with penalties for inciting Army or Navy men to disobedience.

Passed by House, but not Senate:

1. Three bills to tighten immigration and deportation regulations.
2. Bill embodying anti-alien and anti-sedition proposals (Smith).
3. Bill increasing penalties for espionage.
4. Resolution permitting government munitions sales to Latin America.

In Conference:

1. ICC regulation of water carriers bill (Wheeler-Truman).

Pen May Yet Beat Sword in Far East

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Two agreements between Japan and Russia—one temporarily settling the vexing question of fishing rights and the other adjusting payments by Manchukuo on the purchase of the former Chinese Eastern Railway—were reached over the week end.

Disagreement over Japan's fishing rights in Russia's Far Eastern territorial waters had been one of the most troublesome of Russian-Japanese issues.

Japan had sought a long-term agreement, but has now accepted a pact for one year which is regarded as a concession. Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had said Russia was willing to conclude a long-term pact if Japan met certain undisclosed conditions, but apparently this was not done.

The fisheries question has been a troublemaker for several years. Japan's rights to fish in certain defined areas of the Siberian coasts, fixed annually as the result of auctions for such "fishing lots" held in Vladivostok, spring from the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russian-Japanese War.

They were confirmed by the 1925 treaty by which Japan recognized the Soviet Regime and were regulated by long-term agreements until 1936, when Russia refused to extend the pact expiring at the end of that year because of Japan's conclusion of an anti-Communist pact with Nazi Germany.

Since then it has been necessary to make a new agreement each year. That which expired Dec. 31 was concluded in Moscow last April 3, just in time for opening of the fishing season.

The Russian coast fisheries, especially those along Kamchatka, are vital to Japan; fishing is one of its chief industries and fish an important item in the national diet.

The new agreement, negotiated in Moscow by Ambassador Shigenori Togo, also provides for payment by Manchukuo, Japan's protectorate, of the final installment of 6,000,000 yen (about $1,400,000) due on the former Chinese Eastern Railway.

Russia's share in this strategic 1,000-mile railway across Northern Manchuria, constructed by Czarist Russia by agreement with the vanished Chinese Empire, was sold by Soviet Russia to Manchukuo, with Japan acting as intermediary, in 1935.

Manchukuo had withheld final payment pending settlement of other issues. Hitherto Japan had insisted it would not interfere with Manchukuo's stand in the matter.

The Moscow agreement thus removes for the time being two obstacles to closer Japanese-Russian understanding, which has been developing since the truce of Sept. 16 ended their four-mouths-old undeclared war on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border.

600 Germans Become French Legionnaires

PARIS (AP)—Six hundred German Legionnaires have departed to join the French Foreign Legion at Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria.

The men are Bavarians who fled Germany and were interned in France.

They were permitted to join the Foreign Legion after an investigation of their histories. Later they may join Allied troops on the Western Front.

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BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

Japanese Withdraw Threat to Hong Kong

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong

After four months' occupation of the Chinese territory paralleling the Hong Kong border, Japanese Army forces completed Dec. 31 a withdrawal which was prompted, according to their official announcement, "out of friendliness toward Great Britain."

The departing troops were believed destined to strengthen a force pushing northward from Canton against the main force of the Chinese Provincial Army in Kwangtung.

Peck in Shanghai To Take Command Of U. S. Regiment

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2 (AP)—Col. De Witt Peck arrived today on the liner President Coolidge to take command of the Fourth Regiment here, largest United States Marine Corps force overseas.

Until Nov. 14 Colonel Peck was Chief of Staff of the fleet marine force at San Diego, Calif. He succeeds Col. Joseph C. Fegan, stationed here 15 months, who will return for duty at Washington.

The Fourth Marines has 1,000 officers and men. At Peiping and Tientsin are smaller detachments totaling about 500.

British Withdraw

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2 (AP)—British authorities announced today that Great Britain's Yangtze River flotilla consisting of 13 gunboats at the outbreak of the European war will be reduced to three.

Reduction in the river patrol will release officers and men for European war service.

Two of three gunboats now above Hankow will be laid up soon. Five gunboats were withdrawn in October and three in December.

The latest withdrawals will leave one boat at Chungking and two at Shanghai.

U. S. Lines Start New Run to Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Lines had entered upon a new New York-Italian service Jan. 2 following the sailing from here of the Steamship Manhattan Jan. 1 for Naples and Genoa. The service will have a fortnightly schedule.

The Manhattan will stop two days at Naples and three in Genoa on the easterly voyage and on her return trip will call again at Naples and possibly at Monaco, but the return schedules has not been finally decided.

The Manhattan and the Washington, registered at 24,000 tons, are the largest passenger vessels in the American merchant marine and are capable of maintaining a speed of 22 knots.

New French Budget 3½ Times Above Old

PARIS (AP) — Parliament adjourned its extraordinary session early Dec. 31 after adopting before the year-end dead line civil and military budgets totalling approximately 329,000,000,000 francs (about $7,500,000,000) for 1940.

Original budgets for 1939 were 93,000,000,000 francs. The new budget provides 249,111,000,000 francs for war purposes, all to be obtained by public subscription. The strictly civil budget provides 79,889,000,000 francs.

Parliament will convene in regular session early in January.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A peculiarly Oriental situation has developed through Russian and Japanese efforts to come to agreement on a trade pact which neither wishes for trade reasons, but both wish for political reasons.

Trade between the two countries is insignificant and there is no reason for hope that this situation will change much because of any sort of treaty. Both want plenty of things—gasoline, machinery, and a wide variety of other products—but what both want, neither has for export. On the other hand what both can ship, neither desires.

But they are in a mood for some sort of get-together and it appears that a trade treaty affords the best opportunity.

When Russia repeatedly offered Japan a non-aggression treaty during past years, the Japanese regularly repulsed the suggestion. It would be hard to change this attitude suddenly. From the Russian side, the Sino-Russian non-aggression pact of Aug. 21, 1937—just a week after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese fighting at Shanghai—forbids the signing of any such treaty with a nation engaged in hostilities with China.

To ignore this would be so flagrant a breaking of faith as to discredit the document which achieved such an end.

Both Want Something

Nevertheless the Russians are anxious to achieve greater understanding with Japan as a safeguard for their European front, just as the Japanese would now like to desist from the previously frequent Manchuria-Mongolia border clashes and reinforce their thinly spread-out troops in China.

Therefore the idea of trade negotiations appears to appeal to both parties as a political measure, quite apart from any actual trade significance which it is candidly admitted must be insignificant. Soviet Russia apparently has no desire to flaunt its aid to Nationalist China, but it can hardly afford to give up its policies in that respect. This is a matter having no sentiment to it, but merely the hard consideration that Russia cannot feel secure through helping Japan to become overwhelmingly victorious in China.

Russia it is believed here, is willing to desist from any provocative border actions, and to give reasonable, though probably secret, assurances that it will not attack Japan. Yet the Soviets, it is felt, must continue to save Nationalist China from a knock-out blow at the hands of Japan.

Some Other Irritants

It is a paradoxical situation, rendered more so by the existence of other factors of friction.

Probably there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of arranging an eight-year fisheries agreement to take place of the annual agreement plan, which has been a perennial cause of trouble. But the current agreement has left matters on a temporary one-year basis. Japan cannot have all it wants in the way of fishing lots in Soviet waters, but there is room for agreement.

The exploitation of Saghalien's resources, however, is a difficult matter. Upon this island there are valuable petroleum and other mineral resources which both the Russians and the Japanese need.

In addition to the desire of both parties to get a lion's share there is the question of labor. The Russian labor laws have been repeatedly invoked to make Japanese working conditions almost intolerable, from a Japanese point of view. Many observers believe that the only final solution would be to use all Russian labor or all Japanese labor, but neither appears willing to agree to such a solution.

Whatever arrangement may be made between Russia and Japan, it seems generally agreed by neutral by-standers, is likely to be temporary and more in the nature of truce than final settling of all difficulties. The interests of the countries involved clash at too many points for an easy way out.

Almazan Ordered Into 'Internment'

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Labor Board ordered Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, independent Presidential candidate, Jan. 2 to remain in the Capital.

Until he answers the questions of Frank Gibler, United States publicity man who has sued the General on a claim of unpaid wages, the Board ruled, General Almazan will be in contempt, if he sets foot outside Mexico City.

It ordered him to appear to answer Mr. Gibler's questions.

Political quarters reported, meanwhile, the numerous independent parties were weighing the advisability of uniting behind one candidate and on one anti-Government platform in the elections July 1 for a successor to President Cardenas.

General Almazan, considered the leading independent figure in the race so far, is looked on generally as the likely standard-bearer should the independents combine.

Babes in the Air

Wide World

They Fly the Atlantic

Here they are just before they started on an epochal flight, John Michael Halford and sister Helen Elida. They have been staying with an aunt, Mrs. H. Llewellyn Roberts, at Pelham Manor, New York, but they just had to see Dad and Mom. Now Dad and Mom were in London where Dad is none other than Capt. Cecil F. Halford of the Balloon Barrage Corps for the London Area and Mom is a member of the British Ambulance Service, and there was no way to them but the Yankee Clipper. So aboard the Clipper they went and doubtless will be glad to see Dad and Mom and their old home near Southampton.

Uruguay's Red Book to Tell Diplomatic Trail of Graf Spee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—While differences of opinion exist among Uruguayan deputies regarding the responsibilities of the belligerents in the case of the German pocket battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, the Chamber as a whole commended Foreign Minister Alberto Guani for his handling of the incident. This was the verdict of the Parliamentary debate which followed the sinking of the ship.

There was further interest in the debate when the Government's intention was announced to publish a Red Book on the subject. This is expected to enlighten many obscure passages of the intense diplomatic struggle which puzzled Uruguayans as well as foreigners. The detailed notes and replies between Uruguay and the British and German legations may reveal if any and what kind of pressure was brought to bear on Señor Guani, though what Uruguayans wish most to know is whether, as it is alleged, the German authorities were confronted with something more than a united diplomatic front of Atlantic seaboard states, including the United States, when it appeared as if the Graf Spee might refuse to depart within the limit set by Uruguay.

Interest in Damages

Naval circles are wondering whether the Red Book will divulge the findings of the naval inspection board which assessed the pocket battleship's damages. This information, vital in its influence on the Chancellor's decision, would probably include highly valuable technical data on the damage inflicted. If the report contains only half of what is promised, semi-officially, there will be an urgent purchasing demand.

Dr. Pedro E. Duprat, participating in the Chamber debate, eulogized Señor Guani's conduct as deliberate and balanced, resolving one of the most difficult international problems in Uruguayan history, on a strictly juridical basis. He praised the maintenance of neutrality as between Britain and Germany, but was most appreciative of the continental diplomatic initiatives in support of Uruguayan action.

Señor Alejandro Kayel was more concerned with the lack of British respect for the Panama Declaration, demonstrated, he said, by the "concentration of a large squadron to await the Graf Spee three miles from the coast." Señor Leonardo Tuso recommended prudence in the international sphere, as the American countries were contending against great competitive powers, but he indignantly denied local newspaper suggestions that Uruguay had been influenced by gold and by other means.

Denies Any Pressure

Señor Tuso declared:

"Uruguay was just and correct in its appreciation and solution of the problem, and no one can say that it acted under the pressure of this or that government. Everybody here knows what happened and therefore it is easy to recall the respect with which the Uruguayan people, notwithstanding their democratic convictions, saluted the march past of the German sailors who already had begun to assume a defeated appearance. It is evident that in this case the foreign sailors themselves recognized the benevolent attitude with which we greeted them. It is evident also that when the time comes to decide the fate of these sailors within international rules we shall proceed with the clarity of our best traditions."

Señor Ulises Collazo was out of agreement with Señor Kayel and offered what he considered proof of Uruguayan neutrality. Just before the River Plate battle, he explained, many newspapers had been fiercely attacking Nazism; yet, he added, these very organs, while the Graf Spee was in port, were protesting that Uruguay lived under British domination.

Paper Advises Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—La Nacion daily, differing from many South American newspapers in its appreciation of the problem of obtaining respect for the 300-mile security zone, declared that international law was in a constant state of flux. It suggested that all Pan American pronouncements must be studied conjointly to appreciate their significance and possibilities.

In La Nacion's opinion, the Declaration of Lima in 1938 signified a continental indorsement of the Monroe Doctrine, while the Declaration of Panama, despite the reservations, was complementary to the former. The newspaper made this comparison:

The famous message of 1823 made it clear, without prejudice to existing possessions, that the American Continent would not be subject to European colonization. Then, in 1870, President Grant supplemented that neither could colonies in the Americas be traded between European possessive powers.

The Lima Conference indorsed Monroeism in two aspects, the Argentina newspaper stated—in that of colonization and in the defense of continental democratic regimes. Therefore, it thought it would be difficult not to sustain the new doctrine. It declared:

"The higher or lower probability of success should not terrify us when we are dealing with principles. In many cases, within the memory of all, the Monroe Doctrine had no practical efficacy. But its influence in the history of America is undeniable."

Only the Papers Win

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Daily newspapers of this anthracite region city carried 26 full pages of legal advertising Jan. 1 listing 10,000 properties to be sold Jan. 25 for delinquent taxes for 1930 and previous years. The sale will be Luzerne County's first of its kind in 30 years.

Polish Ship Line Shipless

MONTREAL (CP)—The steamship line without ships and without a country is maintaining its Canadian offices, convinced that better times are ahead.

These are trying days for the Gdynia-America Line. It's impossible to live up to the Company's slogan of "the only direct line to Poland," since the German-Russian invasion.

It's impossible, too, to maintain the "regular sailings to Baltic ports" advertised on the office windows, now that the Pilsudski, flagship of the company, has been torpedoed, and the other ships of the line taken over for Allied war service.

But the same spirit that keeps the Polish Government functioning on French soil is evident among the officials of the Gdynia-America line. Its business is at a standstill, it is forced to move to less pretentious quarters — but skeleton staffs are kept at work. The company is carrying on.

Uruguay Interns the Tacoma

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 2 (AP) — With Uruguay's miniature navy on guard against any break for freedom by the interned German freighter Tacoma, Uruguayan officials today planned her "ultimate destination" — presumably beaching of the 8,268-ton vessel.

At the expiration of a 24-hour ultimatum from the Uruguayan Government demanding her departure from this neutral port. The German freighter, which stood by the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee in her final hours and therefore was adjudged a naval auxiliary, became the first victim in this war of a neutral's internment regulations.

[The German Minister to Uruguay has protested on behalf of the Reich against internment of the German steamer Tacoma by Uruguay, it was announced in Berlin today.]

The Port Tugboat La Valleja with 20 naval seamen aboard laid alongside the Tacoma through the night and a naval officer kept watch aboard to see that the Tacoma's engines remained silent. With him on the ship were the Captain and crew of 60.

The Tacoma's radio equipment was dismantled as a further guarantee against a break for the open sea. The cargo of Oranges, grapefruit and nuts awaited disposition.

Foreign Minister Alfredo Guani said the Tacoma would be moved from her anchorage just inside the Montevideo breakwater to a dock within the next two days, pending a decision on what he characterized as her "ultimate destination."

The Tacoma had steamed from a point just off shore to anchorage just within the outer breakwater when 50 Uruguayan marines boarded her yesterday in advance of an official party bearing internment papers to be filled out and signed.

Once the papers were signed, Capt. Hans Know and his men were given two days in which to wind up shipboard affairs before they are sent into the Uruguayan interior to live until the end of the war—just as about 1,000 seamen from the Graf Spee were treated at Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, one of the victors in the sea battle with the Admiral Graf Spee, the British Crusier Ajax, docked here today.

The Ajax, bearing Rear Admiral Henry Harwood who directed the fight of three British cruisers against the Graf Spee, steamed into port under a Uruguayan permit to stay 48 hours to refuel and obtain provisions.

More Ships Sink

LONDON (AP) — The British steamer Box Hill, 5,677 tons, sank in the North Sea Dec. 31, following an explosion which was believed to have resulted in the loss of 20 members of the ship's crew. Twelve surviving members of the crew of 32 landed at a British port Jan. 1.

Sinking of the British trawler Barbara Robertson off North Scotland Jan. 1 was disclosed with the landing of survivors, who said a German submarine sent their ship down. One member of the crew was lost. The survivors were picked up by a warship after more than 12 hours in an open boat which was sighted by a plane.

Earlier, a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm Dec. 30 reported that a "German naval craft" of 704 tons had been sunk in a snowstorm off the southeast coast of Sweden, with one of the crew of 38 drowned.

TRONHEIM, Norway (AP)—The Norwegian Passenger Liner Queen Maud rescued the entire crew of 36 from the 8,000-ton German Steamer Johann Schulte Jan. 1.

The Johann Schulte lost her propeller Monday and sent an SOS. It was considered possible she was trying to reach a home harbor from Murmansk, Soviet Russia's Arctic Ocean port.

A blizzard and raging seas in which the Johann Schulte wallowed helplessly near this rocky coast made rescue difficult. The ship still was afloat early today, but was expected to be a total loss.

OLSO, Norway, Jan. 2 (AP)—A mine drifted into the harbor of Utsire Jan. 1, exploded under a dock and wrecked a number of small boats and some waterfront buildings. Utsire is an island off Norway's southwestern coast.

The Norwegian Steamer Luna, 959 tons, was sunk after striking a mine off Bergen. Another Norwegian vessel rescued the crew.

St. Louis Home

BERLIN (AP)—Another ship of the hunted Nazi merchant fleet, the 16,732-ton Hamburg-American Liner St. Louis, reached "a home harbor" Jan. 1 after slipping through the British naval blockade.

The official news agency's announcement of her arrival gave no clue to the course of her wanderings since she slipped out of New York Aug. 27, but informed sources said she had been one of 16 German ships which found haven at Murmansk, Russia's arctic port soon after the war's outbreak.

The St. Louis had been abroad for seven months. She was the fifth and last of the Hamburg-American's crack North American liners to reach home safely since the war began. The others are the Deutschland, New York, Hamburg and Hansa, all of more than 21,000 tons. The New York was one of the 16 at Murmansk.

Refugees Land

SEVILLE, Spain, (AP)—Operators of the Spanish Liner Cabo San Antonio, abandoned last week enroute from Buenos Aires to Cadiz when the ship caught fire, announced Jan. 2, 280 passengers and crewmen were landed at Dakar, French West Africa.

The French Naval Ministry disclosed that a French destroyer had picked up survivors from the Cabo San Antonio, about 500 miles off the African coast. Owners of the 12,589-ton steamer, Ybarra & Co., said they understood there were no casualties. The French announcement, however, said five persons were missing.

Students of U. S. Urged to Guard Nation's Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—An appeal to students throughout the Nation to do all in their power to prevent the United States being drawn into war was sent out by the United Student Peace Committee, with headquarters at 347 Madison Avenue here, today.

"The present war in Euroue bids fair to end the liberty and well-being of all peoples engaged in it unless it can be brought to an end," a circular letter sent out to students says. "Our own involvement would inevitably jeopardize the democracy and prosperity of the United States.

"In our own field—in the schools and universities—we must work to build a strong and effective movement for peace, for the maintenance of national sanity, for the solution of America's own problems by peaceful means, for jobs, for education, for a prosperity based on the well-being of Americans, against loans and credits to belligerents, against profiteering. We must work for the fullest liberty for both professors and students on campuses to organize, to write what they believe, to say what they believe, to hear whom they like and at the same time defend the universities against attempts by outside groups to curtail and destroy liberal education."

To this end the Committee urges the organization of peace councils, forums and committees for academic freedom.

"These things are not the concern of any one section of students, but affects us all," it declares. "Campus sentiment is overwhelming. The problem is to make it effective. For this task all groups sincerely interested in the maintenance of peace must work together, pooling their enthusiasm and resources."

Among the signatories are the National Student Federation of America, the American Student Union, the American Youth Congress, the Foreign Policy Association, the League of Nations Association, the American League for Peace and Democracy and the International Student Service.

The United Student Peace Committee is affiliated with the National Peace Conference and is represented on World Council of Fellowship Through the Churches.

Federal Workers Get Hatch Act Warning

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission on Jan. 1 began distributing thousands of printed warnings calling Federal employees' attention to the laws forbidding them to engage in political activity. The circular will be posted in post offices and other Federal buildings.

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Reds Bomb Finn Seaport; Land War at Standstill

By the Associated Press

Destruction of Finland's railway "lifelines" from Scandinavia appeared today as the principal strategy of Soviet Russia's bombing squadrons to avenge Finnish land victories.

Red Army planes rained destruction on Abo (Turku), historic port on the southwest coast, starting fires in many buildings in the latest series of raids yesterday. A city of 20,000 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, Abo is a terminus for war material shipments from Scandinavian neighbors.

Meanwhile Finnish ski patrols in the Salla sector, just above the Arctic Circle, were reported today to be threatening a division of 16,000 Soviet Russian troops with encirclement, attacking its flanks after cutting off communications in the rear.

The virtual destruction of the 163rd division of 15,000 Soviet troops in an engagement near Suomussalmi was reported Dec. 31 by the Finnish high command.

On the Arctic front, reports reaching here said the Finns had advanced to within 25 miles of Petsamo, strategic port city.

Hope to Regain Petsamo

Recapture of the city from the Russian invaders would provide the Finns with a port for outside aid in the northern campaign.

The Copenhagen newspaper Politiken said the Russian offensive on the Petsamo front was at a standstill, although the air force still was active, and was reported to have dropped bombs on Norwegian territory on the river Passvig, though the Norwegians failed to find any evidence of them.

The Berlingske Tidende, moreover, said thousands of Soviet troops had been taken prisoner and much war booty seized at Hoyhenjaervi, south of the nickel mine area of Salmijaervi. The newspaper said the Finns were successful in use of land mines in that area.

Yesterday's air raid was one of a series of bombardments carried out in the southwest and central sectors, a Finnish communiqué reported.

The town of Jyvaskyla, another railway center about 170 miles north of Helsingfors, was bombed and 17 civilians were killed by Red Army raiders, the Finns reported, and at Vaasa, on the west coast, at least three persons were killed and many wounded.

Heavy Damage at Abo

Large sections of Abo lay in smoking ruins today, leveled by yesterday's Soviet Russian aerial attack.

Abo Castle, dating from the thirteenth century and housing one of Finland's finest museums, still was in flames. Many objects of art were removed during the raid of more than 20 planes.

The waterfront district was reported devastated.

A Government spokesman said the damage was "very great," but that only two persons were reported killed and four injured.

With Soviet land forces reported stalled on the Mannerheim line on the Karelian Isthmus, Red bombing raids were regarded as being reprisals for the reversals. More than 50 cities and towns have been raided in the month-long war. Some of the cities, the Finns asserted, have no military significance.

Abo, a city of 20,000, is the terminus for shipments of war materials from Scandinavian neighbors. Despite the bombings, the railway lines were reported undamaged.

A blizzard swept over Southern Finland today, making enemy air raids over this section unlikely.

Finns were "tightening their belts" for a prolonged winter campaign. The smorgasbord—table of delicacies—was banished from restaurants by official decree today and it was announced that hot water would be provided in homes and apartments only twice a month.

Red General Decorated

Meanwhile Moscow dispatches state that Russia's highest decoration, the Order of Lenin, has been awarded to Gen. B. M. Shaposhnikoff, Chief of the Army General Staff, "for successful guidance of the operations of the Red Army," but the announcement made no mention of the campaign in Finland.

Tass, the official news agency, in publishing the award, did not specify what operations were meant.

Also rewarded by the Supreme Soviet were 48 commanders and political workers in various military organizations "for successful accomplishment of tasks assigned by the Red Army command in connection with operations of the Red Army." Lesser decorations went to 169 workers on construction projects.

In recent months the Red Army has been in action in Eastern Poland and against the Japanese on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border, as well as in Finland.

Australian Honored for Exploration

John Rymill Rewarded for Leadership

Presentation of the American Geographic Society's medal was made to Mr. Rymill in a ceremony at Adelaide, South Australia. Mr. Rymill was at the head of the British Graham Land expedition which surveyed 1,000 miles of the coast. The picture shows (left to right): Charles A. Hutchinson, the American Consul; the President of the South Australia Geographical Society, George Morphett (partly hidden), Mr. Rymill, and Sir Douglas Mawson, the only other Australian medalist.

Rymill Gets Geographic Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Notable work as leader of the British Graham Land expedition in surveying 1,000 miles of coastline on the west coast of Graham Land and on Alexander Island on the antarctic continent won for John Rymill, the South Australian explorer, the David Livingstone Centenary Medal awarded by the American Geographic Society.

Among those present at the recent presentation ceremony were Sir Douglas Mawson, the only other Australian to receive the medal, the Premier, Thomas Playford, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir William Mitchell, and the President of the Royal Geographical Society, George Morphett.

The presentation of the medal was made by the American Consul, Charles A. Hutchinson, who explained that the other recipients had been Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander Hamilton Rice of Boston, Mass., Admiral Richards E. Byrd, and Lincoln Ellsworth.

Rumania Stiffens Stand on Russia

CONSTANZA, Rumania, Jan. 2 (AP)—Rumania, in the words of Premier George Tatarescu, will defend "to the last man," if necessary, the provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina, in the northeast bordering Soviet Russia.

Mr. Tatarescu addressed sailors of the Rumanian Navy yesterday in the presence of King Carol, declaring the populations of the two provinces "chose to come to Rumania of their own free will" after the World War, and that "we will defend them to the last man."

Diplomats wondered if Rumania had grounds for believing that Bukovina, as well as Bessarabia, might be desired by Russia. Bukovina was part of former imperial Austria, and Bessarabia part of imperial Russia.

Mr. Tatarescu also repeated Rumanian determination to fight, if necessary, to bar any Hungarian recovery of Transylvania, another area which changed hands as a result of the World War.

Some quarters saw Finland's successes against Russian invasion as inspiring Rumania's determination to resist any forcible attempt against its territory.

Several weeks ago, it was reported authoritatively that Rumania had moved most of its troops out of Bessarabia with the conviction the Province would be impossible to defend.

It is admitted now that the Government has moved some troops back into Bessarabia. Officials express greater confidence in Rumania's power to resist.

Why Confidence?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 2—The stronger stand of Rumania against pressure from Russia has been ascribed partly to the effect upon the Rumanian leaders of Russia's latest methods of expansion, as exemplified in Finland.

The establishment within Finnish borders of a puppet government at Terijoki, from which the Soviet Government has been attempting to undermine the Finnish morale by propaganda, has shown the Rumanians what to expect should Russia be granted a foothold in Bukovina or Bessarabia.

Rumanian leadership is understood to hold the view that to allow such a move would simply be to invite Russia to set up propagandizing headquarters, under cover of a dummy government, within the borders of Rumania, in either of these provinces, from which every effort would be made to aggravate minority disputes within the country. With Rumania thus weakened, Russia would be in a position to walk in and take possession of the country.

Rumanians in short do not anticipate that Russia would stop at the acquisition of Bukovina or Bessarabia. Moscow has shown too keen an aptitude for following Nazi Germany's example to leave much doubt but that, with these two provinces in its hands, it would presently find an opportunity to push into Moldavia and thence down to the Danube.

In the event of such a move, there might well be trouble with Germany, and that aspect of the situation is believed to be another reason for Rumania's bold front—the anticipation that Germany will be interested in preventing Russia from interfering in Rumania. It is understood that a German request has already gone to Russia, through diplomatic channels, that Moscow keep its hands off Rumania.

Moreover, the remarkable success of Finland's resistance to the Russian invasion is considered to have damaged Russia's prestige in Rumanian eyes so considerably that Rumania has found a new determination to defend its own borders.

In any event, Rumania is likely to be far less alone in any resistance to Russia than Finland has been. Bucharest has its Anglo-French guarantee, and also the likelihood of help from Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece, while Italy's recent cooling off toward Russia and show of friendliness toward Rumania might well indicate some promise of help from that quarter. While these expectations of assistance might not all materialize in an instant, Rumania appears to have confidence in its ability to hold the Russians at bay long enough for the assistance to take concrete form.

Hull Says Peace Hope Is Alive In True Ideas and Conscience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and apostle of peace, offered the world a statement of its basic and enduring principles today as the only immediate and practical solvent for "the tangled skein of events in which the world is now enmeshed."

This war is unnecessary, he said. There is still living a hope that it can be checked. "The possibility is not excluded that, even during the coming year, all nations may find in themselves sufficient strength of conscience of reason, of the very instinct of self-preservation to return—before the forces of destruction have been loosed in all their fury—to the tried and proven road . . . along which alone the human race can move in the direction of material and spiritual progress."

Protest Against Fatalism

Mr. Hull did not in any way minimize his "fear and apprehension . . . that the black shadow of violent warfare . . . may grow blacker yet." Yet his statement on the occasion of the New Year was, in its total effect, a stern protest against the fatalism which would say that the war and even the continuation of the war, is inevitable. "There is no inevitability about war," he declared. "There is a way of peace for all nations, if they choose the way of peace. . . .

"Hope is not dead today because, in the onward march of civilized man, the forces of freedom and progress in the end do triumph."

Mr. Hull set a text for the planning and efforts of American diplomacy in the year ahead. ". . . Clarity of thought and of vision is possible only to the extent that one clings tenaciously to basic ideas, which must remain true however they may be beclouded by the day-to-day situation."

And at another point, "if peace should come, we shall be confronted, in our own best interest, with the vital need of throwing the weight of our country's moral and material influence in the direction of creating a stable and enduring world order under law, lest the relations among nations again assume such a character. . . ."

Text of Hull Statement

Mr. Hull's statement was as follows:

It would be a rash man, indeed, who would undertake to forecast the course of international developments during the coming year. In the tangled skein of events in which the world is now enmeshed, clarity of thought and of vision is possible only to the extent that one clings tenaciously to basic ideas, which must remain true, however they may be beclouded by the day-to-day situation.

I do not know what the coming year will bring, but I am sure there are in the world few men and women in whose hearts and minds there is not today a mingling of fear and apprehension and of hope.

The fear and apprehension derive from the possibility that the black shadow of violent warfare, under which the world enters upon the year 1940, may grow blacker yet in the months to come. In the recent past, mankind has had a preview of the haunting picture of horror that is modern war. Along hundreds of miles of frontiers there now stand embattled forces that may be unleashed at any moment and make a shambles of great civilized areas.

Nations Have a Choice

The hope springs from the profound conviction, which is common to millions of men and women everywhere, that there is no inevitability about war. There is a way of peace for all nations, if they choose the way of peace rather than the way of war. But all nations must choose the way of peace. If any of the world's powerful nations decides to enter upon the road of armed conquest and determines to impose its will upon others by force of arms or threat of force, other nations find themselves confronted with the tragic alternatives of surrender or armed defense.

Hope is not dead today because, in the onward march of civilized man, the forces of freedom and progress in the end do triumph. In the grave crisis through which mankind is passing now, this may not happen until after a period of ruthless and unnecessary destruction of life and treasure. But the possibility is not excluded that, even during the coming year, all nations may find in themselves sufficient strength of conscience, of reason, of the very instinct of self-preservation, to return—before the forces of destruction have been loosed in all their fury—to the tried and proven road of friendly and peaceful international relations, along which alone the human race can move in the direction of material advancement and spiritual progress.

Obligations Either Way

Whether, during the year 1940, the shadow which now overhangs the world deepens or whether it lightens and perhaps, lifts altogether, the coming months will be, for our people, a period fraught with profound significance. If the warfare now in progress on other continents becomes intensified, its effects will fall more and more heavily upon us, as well as upon those directly engaged. If peace should come, we shall be contronted, in our own best interest, with the vital need of throwing the weight of our country's moral and material influence in the direction of creating a stable and enduring world order under law, lest the relations among nations again assume such a character as to make of them a breeding ground of economic conflict, social insecurity and, again, war.

It is a comforting thought that since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe our people have shown a remarkable degree of unity in meeting the vast complexity of problems thrust upon us by that catastrophe. Only thus can we keep strong within, ensure the safety and security of our own nation, and make our appropriate contribution toward helping the world as a whole to seek and find the road of peace and progress.

'Happy New Year' Celebrated First In South Pacific

THE CHATHAM ISLANDS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Residents of these peacefully isolated islands in the South Pacific greeted 1940 earlier than any other community of the world.

Close to the international date line, the New Year started at midnight when it was 11:45 a. m. Sunday in London and 6:45 in New York.

(The international date line generally follows the 180th Meridian, halfway around the world from the Meridian of Greenwich, England, which is zero.)

The 700 inhabitants of the islands, 460 miles east of New Zealand, celebrated the holiday with traditional festivities.

The Islands, which belong to New Zealand, have a population of 400 European and 300 Maori natives. Sheep raising and dairy farming are the main occupations.

One automobile, two hotels, numerous radio sets, and a monthly steamer visit are the principal amenities here.

Chicago to Get Milk In Larger Packages

CHICAGO (AP)—Two Chicago dairies announced Jan. 2 that starting Friday they would offer milk in two and four-quart containers instead of the conventional one-quart bottle in an effort to lower the price for home deliveries.

The price will range from two to 3½ cents per quart lower than the present figure, officials of the Bowman Dairy Company and the Borden-Wieland Division of the Borden Company said.

The two-quart container will be offered for 22 cents, or 11 cents a quart, compared with 13 cents now, while the four-quart container will be delivered for 38 cents, or 9½ cents a quart. The plan will first be tried in small areas of the city to test its popularity.

Vigorous New Help for Finns Sought by Envoys and Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—While Finnish envoys in France, Great Britain, and the United States issued New Year's statements asking for volunteer manpower, arms, and relief supplies to check the Russian threat to world democracy, former President Hoover, national administrator of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., returned to New York from the Midwest today to press for suspension of Finland's World War debt payments and organize the drive for funds into 11 basic units. At the expanded headquarters of the fund at 420 Lexington Avenue, Mr. Hoover said state chairmen would appoint heads to raise funds in local groups of industry, labor, agriculture, sports, religious denominations, stage, screen, radio, women's organizations, and professional units.

With the drive expanded in the Nation, Mr. Hoover reported that 100,000 donations of $1 and less had come in. Among New Year contributions was a carload of wheat or the equivalent in currency, valued at $1,600, offered by a group of farmers of Huron, S. D.

Checks Received

Other gifts were three checks for $5,000, $1,000 and $500, reported anonymously and one for $1,125 from the Perkins-Goodwin Cmpany, of New York; Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner, $50; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, $100; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Tyler, Philadelphia, $500; Charles Slaughter, New York, $1,000; Davidson Fund, New York, $1,000, and Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, New York, $250.

The Finnish Consul General, T. C. Vahervuori, forwarded $3,392.69 in checks and currency to national headquarters which he had received.

The American Red Cross has allocated more than $138,000 for Finnish relief in the past 10 days, Norman H. Davis, Chairman, reported. He said the major problem was to care for the 400,000 Finns, mostly women and children, who have fled toward the Norwegian and Swedish borders.

Breckinridge Encouraged

A unique one-man drive to raise funds which the Finnish people might apply "for any purpose," launched by Col. Henry Breckinridge, Dec. 29 in New York has met with an encouraging response, he said in answer to inquiries at his law office, 39 Wall Street. Mr. Breckinridge had prepared a postal card suggesting that those who were in sympathy with the Finnish cause send their money to Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister in Washington. Mr. Breckinridge sent 1,000 cards to friends and reported today that orders had come to the printer for 4,600 cards from various sources.

This was in no way an attempt to compete with Mr. Hoover's national drive, Mr. Breckinridge said, but a personal expression of the good will he felt for the Finnish people, whom he first came to know when he was a fencing champion on Olympic teams in 1920, 1924, and 1928.

Twenty-eight water colors of Finland's lakes and woods, painted by Ben Silbert, American artist who resides in Paris, will be auctioned for the benefit of the New York chapter of the fund, at Knoedler's Art Gallery, 14 East 57th Street, Thursday afternoon. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, is head of the sponsoring committee.

Holding the Bridge

In his New Year's statement to the American people Mr. Procope predicted that 1940 would go down in history as "the year in which the great black march back into the Dark Age" would be stopped by Finland if it received adequate outside aid. He identified Finland's interests with those of democratic countries.

"If, through the determination of our people and adequate assistance from our friends, we can hold the bridge," he said, "1940 will be the year in which our civilization was saved after an era of nervous tension and attacks by our enemies whose aims and outlooks differ basically from ours; who have disclaimed religion, without which we cannot conceive civilization: who have determined and proclaimed that might makes right and that the will and wisdom of a single man or group of men exceeds the will and wisdom of whole peoples."

Finns Aided by Way of Sweden

(Continued from Page 1)

complete neutrality, the machinery now exists permitting quick substantial aid to the Finns by Britain through Sweden as an intermediary.

The essence of this machinery is a joint standing commission set up by the accord. It is significant that the chairman of the British representatives on the committee is Charles Hambro, who has been head of the Scandinavian section of the Ministry of Economic Warfare since the outbreak of war.

This casts a revealing sidelight on the Anglo-Swedish trade agreement as well as on the Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Norwegian negotiations for commercial accords which are being prepared.

The fact is that in the economic warfare which the Allies are waging against the Reich, and now being extended as against Russia, as a result of the Soviet attack on Finland, and the League action recommending assistance to the Finns as victims of aggression, the Scandinavian countries have thus become the main economic battleground in this warfare with the Soviets.

In this connection there is growing conviction among Allied military experts, particularly in France, that the Finnish conflict may lead to Scandinavia becoming the theater of war against the Reich as well. Several Scandinavian observers in Paris and London express the conviction that Sweden and Norway will likely be obliged to enter the fight on the side of the Finns soon, and this is expected to draw an attack from the Reich on Sweden.

Whether this development materializes or not, however, the importance of Scandinavia particularly Sweden, as the key State in the economic warfare vis-a-vis both the Reich and the Soviets, is becoming increasingly apparent here.

'Unofficial' Help

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 2 (AP)—Prince Wilhelm, second son of King Gustaf, has assumed the chairmanship of a committee which is coordinating collection of money and materials to help Finland.

The committee was organized by the Cabinet, which said, however, that its activities would be "unofficial."

It was disclosed that several more high ranking officers had resigned from the Swedish Army to command volunteers in Finland.

Thanks for Aid

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Kallio in a New Year message thanked Finland's friends for aid already given and told of increasing arrivals of foreign volunteers for the Finnish forces. He added:

"All this is encouraging for Finnish people, but it is obvious that swift solution of the situation calls for active assistance at the front, the only place where ruthless aggressors' schemes can definitely be put to naught."

The President reviewed Finland's diplomatic negotiations with Russia prior to hostilities and said the nation was "attacked by Russia while the negotiations still had not been concluded.

"Her action in setting up a Communist government for a nation she had not yet conquered shows that she had decided to occupy and Bolshevize our country because we had not accepted the Russian demands outright."

The President referred to the Communist regime set up at the frontier village of Terijoki which Moscow recognized as the legal Finnish government and with which she signed a nonaggression pact.

"Old imperialistic Russia, throughout our history a threat to Finland, stands revealed: without the slightest cause on our part she invaded our country," President Kallio said.

"Our comfort in this time of great trial is the spirit of sacrifice and solidarity that lives in our midst. In its distress the Finnish nation has found its true self. And for that, at least, we can feel joy."

After thanking the Army and women's organizations helping behind the front, the President closed with the prayer that "God protect this country and this people during the year now beginning and forever."

Hoover Irks Reds

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP)—The newspaper Trud, organ of Soviet Industry, vigorously attacked Herbert Hoover Dec. 31 for his Finnish relief work. It said he was aiding the "White Finnish Government" and recounted in bitter terms the bonus march in 1932, when he was in the White House.

Lynchings Show Decrease in 1939

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — Only three lynchings, a sharp decrease from former years, occurred in the United States in 1939, as far as the Department of Record and Research of Tuskegee Institute has determined.

Two occurred in Florida, where a white man accused of murder was fatally shot by members of his own race, and a Negro charged with the death of a white youth in an automobile accident was taken from officers and slain.

The third lynching was that of a Mississippi Negro, killed, the report said, following an altercation with a white man. There were 18 instances in which law enforcement officers were credited with preventing lynchings, with 25 persons, including five white, "saved from the hands of mobs."

Company to Curb Molybdenum Export

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Climax Molybdenum Corporation, producer of 70 to 85 per cent of the world output of the steel alloy metal, indicated today it would stop sales to Russia, Japan, and Germany.

Max Schott, president of the company, reported in a letter to stockholders that the State Department notified him molybdenum was regarded as a metal "essential to airplane manufacture."

"We understand," Mr. Schott said, "that this request applies to Russia, Germany, and Japan. We have advised the Department of State we shall be guided by our Government's policy."

It was estimated that the three Nations took about half the company's output.

Two New Film Stars Unlock Hollywood Gate

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—The "Gateway to Hollywood" opened to a Houston girl and a South Bend youth.

Josephine Cottle, Texas high school senior, and Lee Bonnell, a University of Indiana sophomore, were adjudged the winners in the third "gateway" series of Jesse L. Lasky, veteran producer. The newcomers' screen names will be Gail Storm and Terry Belmont.

Jews Give $250,000 To Christian Needy

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs announced Jan. 1 that it had allocated $250,000 to Christian refugees.

The organization said $125,000 of the sum would be transmitted to Pope Pius XII by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago for the aid of Roman Catholic refugees and as a memorial to the late Pope Pius XI.

The other $125,000 will be turned over to Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, for use by Protestant refugee agencies.

Political Mill Grinds On

(Continued from Page 1)

post left vacant since the passing of Claude A. Swanson last summer. He has served as Assistant Secretary since 1926 and is the third former Republican in the Cabinet, the others being Secretaries Wallace and Ickes. Mr. Edison said it would seem good to be on the "varsity team" and to know he would "play in all the games."

Neutrality Sale: Outright sale to a Norwegian corporation of the eight United States Lines ships which earlier it was proposed to transfer to Panama registry was approved this week end by the Maritime Commission. The ships, out of business because of the Neutrality Law, are the President Harding, American Merchant, American Farmer, American Trader, American Banker, American Traveler, American Shipper and American Exporter.

Still Unemployed: The monthly business surveys of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations issued over the week end, both emphasize that despite the fact that 1939 closed with production at a new all-time high, unemployment continues as high as 9,000,000 To meet this condition the rival organizations offer substantially opposite recommendations.

The A. F. of L. affirms that the basic need is to increase production and to get unemployed to work in private industry. The A. F. of L. urges "a conference of responsible representatives of business, labor, farmers and consumers to lay the basis for co-operation to increase production."

The C. I. O. calls for more Government spending, urging that at least 3,000,000 unemployed be put on public work, that a new work program be devised for all unemployed youth from 15 to 25. The C. I. O. asks for increased grants for relief, a national health program for low-income groups and an expansion in the housing program from 50,000 to 300,000 homes a year.

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Winter Cruise Slated Down the Mississippi

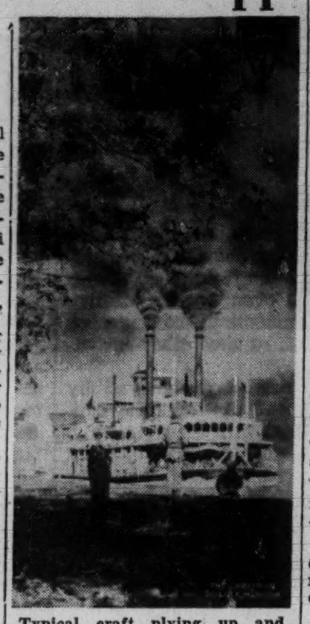
Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the ocean lanes do not appeal for that winter vacation cruise then consider America's outstanding inland waterway—down the old Mississippi. There will be a 21-day cruise down the Mississippi this month—Jan. 28—when the Gordon C. Greene sails from Cincinnati, Ohio, for New Orleans, La., and return.

There will be plenty of time for passengers to browse about New Orleans. Stops will be made enroute at various historic river cities. The trip will run close to 3,000 miles and the cost will be about $7 a day.

Once the river boat swings into the current of the lower Mississippi, where cotton is king, passengers will be surrounded with reminders of the old South with its Colonial homes. From Baton Rouge, La., to New Orleans, known as "The Coast" are the rich rice fields of the Creoles and the Acadians with their quaint settlements, the water lilies, the mocking birds, and the magnificent magnolia groves.



Typical craft plying up and down Mississippi River with cargo and passengers.

Short-wave radio has been introduced into Sunshine Valley, one of the best skiing districts in the Canadian Rockies. Two-way radio links Sunshine Valley Lodge directly with the town of Banff, and this wireless telephone system already has proven its worth. It is particularly useful for making reservations and for sending out skiing information.

Old Hatteras lighthouse was built one mile from high water in 1870, but now tides come within a few yards of the base.

Novelties aplenty feature rail travel these days. The latest development is a refund for meals not consumed, or even if the full value of the meal is not ordered on the "Challenger Tours" and other de luxe winter trips offered by the Chicago and Northwestern-Union-Pacific Railroads. Refunds are made immediately upon request. Seven of the nominally-priced tours and four more comprehensive escorted trips of this nature are scheduled this winter.

An increasing number of Florida-bound vacationists are shipping automobiles by rail this year. By doing this it enables them to enjoy the comforts of the modern trains and gives them additional time in Florida. Clement Kennedy, Managing Director of the Vinoy Park Hotel, declares that a good percentage of the guests stopping at the Vinoy have sent their cars ahead by train. The cost of such transportation, Mr. Kennedy pointed out, is roughly equivalent to that of one person traveling Pullman.

Since the inception of the union-management co-operative movement on the lines of the Canadian National Railways, more than 24,000 suggestions for improvements have been submitted by employees from coast to coast. After investigation, 84 per cent of the submitted suggestions were found practicable and were used.

Cruise passengers landing at Cartagena in the West Indies—a city more than four centuries old—will have the opportunity of visiting a hotel 300 years old.

Fourteen New England travel agents have grouped together under the name of Associated Agencies of New England to offer clients a conducted tour every other Saturday to Florida. Stopovers and optional tours, including side trips from Miami to Nassau or Havana, are offered for those who desire a foreign touch. Folders may be obtained from any one of the Associated Agents who are Arnold Tours, George E. Marsters, Sandy MacFarlane, Boston; Connors Travel Bureau, Fall River, Mass.; Crump Travel Service, Providence, R. I.; Foley S. S. & Travel Agency, Hartford, Conn.; Magnus Travel Service, New Haven, Conn.; Paragon Travel Agency, New Bedford, Mass.; Peterson's Inc., Needham, Mass.; Rosenlund Travel Service, Worcester, Mass.; Atillman Travel Agency, Westerly, R. I.; Sutton Travel Service, Lawrence, Mass.; Terrell's Travel Bureau, Pittsfield, Mass., and Wellesley Agency for Travel, Wellesley, Mass.

King Calls 2,000,000 to Arms

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A proclamation by King George VI calling about 2,000,000 more Britons to the colors gives the British a potential army of at least 3,500,000 men.

It is expected all will be in service by the end of the year.

The King's proclamation, which he signed last night after a hurried return from a holiday at Sandringham, requires that all male Britons between 19 and 27 years old register for service.

Previous conscription orders affected only men 20, 21 and 22 years old—a total of 1,500,000 men under arms or technically mobilized.

The vast expansion of mobilization does not include troops from the British Colonies and Dominions, which sent 3,500,000 to France themselves in 1914-18.

[It was disclosed in Ottawa yesterday that 16,000 Canadian soldiers, making up the entire First Division, are in England.]

Action Expected in West

The rate at which new conscripts are to be called will depend on events. It is expected generally that action on the Western Front will intensify with the coming of spring.

Neutral military observers here believe that possibly as many as 750,000 men will be called before the end of this month to strengthen the British Expeditionary Force—an Army of about 210,000 men now—and the vital Middle East Command which guards the Empire's lifeline to the East.

Formal call-ups for the various new age groups will be spaced over some months, with the 23-year-olds probably first mobilized.

In three previous call-ups under the conscription laws, about 750,000 men were registered. The last of these groups is expected to be absorbed by the Army by the end of February. But with factories tuned to their highest pitch for turning out arms, munitions and equipment, the job may be done sooner.

Officers Are Greatest Need

The biggest need confronting the Imperial General Staff now is not manpower but officers to train recruits, many of whom have had no military experience.

The two main British officer-producing schools, Sandhurst—for the Infantry and Cavalry—and Woolwich—for Artillery and Engineers—had lower registrations in the past decade than ever before.

To fill the gap, the Army has been recalling sergeants and corporals to be trained as officers and, in turn, to break in the new recruits.

The first contingent of non-commissioned officers from the B. E. F. returned last week to start the double job of teaching themselves to be officers and the rookies to be privates.

Nazi Planes Raid Shetlands

By the Associated Press

A German High Command communiqué today said the German Air Force ushered in the New Year with flights over Britain's Orkney and Shetland Islands and obtained "valuable information."

The communiqué reported: "Our own scouts met with a superior enemy force 200 kilometers (125 miles) off the Scottish Coast. One German plane, which even before beginning the encounter had partly lost its fighting ability, was compelled on account of technical trouble to make a forced landing on the sea. A British plane was so heavily damaged it was likely it failed to reach its home port."

The London version was that one of two German warplanes raiding the Shetland Islands made a power dive over a British warship, dropping bombs as it swooped low but failing to inflict damage.

The Air Ministry said one of the raiders apparently had been shot down, as was a third German plane.

The Air Ministry said there were "no casualties."

When Nazis Raid

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Germany's Air Commander, in a discussion of the British-German air war Dec. 30 said that "when the German Air Force counterattacks it will make an assault such as world history never has experienced."

"No land in the world is so vulnerable from the air as the British island," Marshal Göring wrote in the newspaper Völkischer Beobachter.

He said that "only the command of the Führer is required to bring a destruction-dealing load of bombs instead of an insignificant load of cameras," stating that so far Germany has been satisfied with reconnaissance flights.

Marshal Güring, most outspoken of the Nazi leaders, disclosed officially for the first time that Germany is employing mine-laying airplanes.

Primate Asks Strong Faith in Allies

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury radiocast a New Year's eve call for "invincible faith in the rightness of our cause" and declared Britain would grant no "easy peace."

The Archbishop, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, cautioned against "unrestricted competition in atrocities with the enemy," but declared "some reprisals there must be."

"Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax," he said, "have repeatedly assured us that we seek no vindictive peace. That does not mean an easy peace, any kind of letting off. In the face of wrongdoing justice is stern.

"But there is all the difference between the sternness of justice and the vindictiveness of angry passion. . . . We must see to it that the high ideals for which we went to war are not forgotten in peace."

Reich's 'Kampf'

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Germany carried war into the New Year with the realization that it might mean "the hardest possible struggle for existence or nonexistence," in the words of their Führer.

A series of New Year's messages delivered by Reichsführer Hitler and other German military and political leaders assured Germans of the nation's preparedness, but at the same time warned that Germany's war effort would demand the utmost in sacrifices from the German people.

Excerpts from New Year's messages by Reich leaders follow:

Reichsführer Hitler: "The hardest possible struggle for existence or nonexistence lies ahead of the German people: We have a clear and precise war aim; Germany and beyond that, Europe, must be liberated from the oppression and constant threats which today as in the past originate in England. . . . We not only fight against the Versailles injustice but for prevention of a still greater injustice which is to take its place. We fight for construction of a new Europe because we are . . . of the conviction that this new Europe cannot be shaped by the outmoded forces of a decaying world and not by so-called statesmen who are unable to solve even the most primitive problems in their own countries, but that for the reconstruction of Europe only those peoples and forces are called upon which in their conduct and their achievements can be spoken of as young and productive."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels: "Regardless of sacrifices that may be necessary . . . this war is carried on by the entire German people. It is a war for Germany's national life. One cannot compare it with the World War.

"Germany today is economically, politically, militarily, and spiritually prepared to shatter its opponents' attack.

"The dawning year will be a hard one. Victory will not be a gift to Germany. All Germans must work for it, not only at the front but at home."

Grand Admiral Eric Räder: "The German people begin the year, 1940, in a severe struggle for the Reich's existence. The German Navy has shown that it is able to challenge and hit the enemy. In accordance with its great tradition, the Navy will do its duty in the year ahead of us . . . in unwavering obedience to the Führer and firmly believing in victory."

Heinrich Himmler (Chief of Germany's Secret Police): "In the new year of 1940, which probably will be one of the most important in German history, let us be as always the Führer's and his Reich's loyal men, prepared to stake everything."

Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch: "In steady loyalty to the Führer and in clear realization of our strength, in unswerving belief of the justice of our cause, and with iron will we will go together into the war in the year, 1940."

Field Marshal Herman Göring: "New sacrifices are inevitable; we shall not shrink from them, for without sacrifices there is no victory."

Reich's First Cotton Crop Aids Self-Sufficiency Drive

BERLIN (AP)—The first German-grown cotton was harvested this year as part of the Reich's drive for economic self-sufficiency, a drive which Germans predict will cause revolutionary changes in the world's raw materials situation.

Successful cultivation of cotton on an experimental basis was carried out in the harsh climate of eastern Germany.

Newspapers regarded it as a step toward developing a cotton plant, accustomed to inclement weather, that would make cultivation possible to give Germany cotton resources of its own.

The search for a cotton plant is one phase of Germany's battle for economic self-sufficiency, a fight spurred by the Allied blockade.

Search for Substitutes

An authoritative German source predicts the blockade will bring, "under force of circumstances, an artificial speeding up of substitute products which because of their initial cost could not . . . be undertaken under normal conditions."

Germans believe that the war stimulus in the development of substitutes will have an important effect on raw materials supplies long after the war is over.

As precedents for this belief they cite instances during the Napoleonic and World Wars.

In the early nineteenth century when an English blockade disrupted trade on the continent, Germany first started to produce sugar from beets, instead of cane. When the wars were over, the sugar beet industry was in a position to compete permanently with the cane industry.

During the World War, Germany was forced to seek a substitute for Chilean saltpeter. A synthetic nitrogen salt was developed which retained its importance even after the war.

Research Is Extended

The same type of research is in progress today.

Since the advent of the Nazi regime special efforts have been made in the self-sufficiency drive for production of artificial wool and fibers, synthetic rubber and gasoline, as well as other products. The great drawback has been high manufacturing costs and the substitutes found it hard to compete with the natural products they were intended to replace.

Nevertheless, the majority of German army trucks and other motorized equipment has been fitted with tires of buna, a substitute for rubber. Much army equipment runs on gasoline made from coal.

The leader of the experiment in cotton growing, Dr. Ewert, head of the Prussian Agricultural Research and Experimental Station near Landsberg, showed newspapermen cotton pods about the size of a large walnut.

His success in growing plants five feet high, with a yield of many cotton pods, however, did not lead Dr. Ewert to recommend the immediate cultivation of cotton on a wide scale in Germany.

"Our research work has to go on," he said, "with the aim of raising a cotton plant more resistant to our weather."

European Friends of Animals Do Mercy Work in War Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite considerable difficulties voluntary animal welfare workers are carrying on with their self-appointed tasks in war-torn Europe.

In England, the Home Office has combined the various animal welfare bodies and animals homes under a National Air Raids Precautions for Animals Committee and has appointed Col. R. J. Story, D. S. O., as Executive Officer.

Colonel Stordy commanded the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals unit which served in Ethiopia during the Italian-Abyssinian war. He also took an R. S. P. C. A. unit to Spain in the recent civil war and then worked among the animals of the refugee army on the French border.

Under Colonel Stordy regional organizers have begun work in all London Boroughs and the provincial danger zones; mobile units have been established so that workers in an area subject to unusually serious air raids can be re-enforced by men and material from neighboring areas. Cheap guidebooks on air raid precautions for animals have been distributed free or at nominal charge to all carters, pet owners, and handlers of animals.

Assist Official Corps

Meanwhile the R. S. P. C. A. has been officially appointed to assist the Royal Army Veterinary Corps at the front in France. Motor horse-ambulances have been sent out and an appeal fund is collecting £200,000 which will provide thousands of sheepskins for easing new harness, eye-fringes, shelters to accommodate animals, trained inspectors, and many other services.

When London school-children were evacuated, more than 600 pet animals and birds from the schools were labelled by the R. S. P. C. A. and evacuated to rural animal rest farms and homes where they are being cared for until peace returns.

The R. S. P. C. A. sent a mission to war-ridden Poland to cooperate with the Cracow S. P. C. A. Up to August, nothing had been done for the human or animal population of Cracow in the event of air raids, except one experimental "black-out." And on Sept. 1, the air raids commenced.

A Warsaw union of S. P. C. A.'s is struggling with some part-time workers to face the whole problem, although the Germans have commandeered practically all the fit peasant horses. Fortunately dogs are not common in the towns as the old Polish municipal laws imposed an annual license af 20 zlotys (nominally $3.80) which prohibited town dogs for all but the wealthy. There were about 9,000 dogs in Warsay at the outbreak of war. In the country, however, no license was required and the deserted villages are now overrun with mongrels. There were 5,000,000 horses in Poland when war broke out, 4,500,000 being commandeered for the Army, which had 10 cavalry brigades in action in September.

Spain's Problem Continues

In Spain, the Madrid S. P. C. A. which maintained activity throughout hostilities in the civil war, is hard at work on the afterwar conditions. Other people have no idea of the trials of the animals during the exodus from the towns, Señor Julia said when he welcomed a British veterinary unit sent to help his work.

The cost of this war work among the animals is no longer worrying the Continental societies. Outside England, most of them no longer have any funds and their workers are carrying on voluntarily as best they can.

Where war has not yet taken its toll, every precaution has been made to evacuate animals to safer places. Most zoos have closed down, as have all circuses and touring menageries in England.

League Dismisses Lone Russian Aide

GENEVA (AP)—Vladimir Sokoline, Undersecretary-General of the League of Nations and the only Russian on its staff, was dismissed Jan. 1 although his seven-year contract had five years to run. He drew $13,600 a year.

He had refused to resign from the secretariat on instructions from Moscow in spite of Russia's expulsion from the League because of its invasion of Finland. The dismissal was explained by League officials as "an economy measure."

New Congressman

Wide World

Edwin A. Hall

Republican Representative in Congress from New York succeeding the late Representative Bert Lord, also Republican, has taken over his duties thus at only 30, thus becoming the second youngest member of the House.

Franco's Appeal

MADRID, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, in a New Year's Eve radiocast to the Spanish Nation, appealed to the people to cooperate in Spain's reconstruction and solve the "unprecedented problems" facing it after the civil war.

"I ask all Spaniards of good faith in this period of depression which follows any war to close the mouths of grumblers and not permit any enemies of the State to take advantage of the situation," General Franco said.

Reiterating that his regime was dealing justly with the vanquished, General Franco declared that "justice requires not to let go unpunished 100,000 assassinations committed by the Marxists."

Of the European war he said: "The longer the conflict continues, the less hope there will be to settle it. Whatever the outcome, all peoples will know horrors such as Spain suffered."

General Franco said that Spain supported the Vatican and the Italian Government in seeking an end of the war."

Hitler Felicitated

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy headed a list published today of heads of state who sent Reichsführer Adolf Hitler New Year congratulations.

President Roosevelt, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and Pope Pius XII were not included in the list supplied to the German press. Included were Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy of Hungary, Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, King Carol of Rumania, King Boris of Bulgaria, and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

However, Alexander Kirk, United States Chargé d'Affaires, entered his name in the diplomats' book according to diplomatic usage, and the Papal Nuncio on behalf of the Pope made a special New Year call at the Chancellery.

Funk Interprets

SALZBURG, Germany, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank and Economics Minister, declared today that Britain "is fighting against the principle that the workers are to share as far as possible in life's comforts."

Addressing the Reichsbank's local branch, Dr. Funk said that Britain already is buying up much greater quantities of raw materials than are needed in the expectation that with these reserves it will be able after the war to dictate world prices.

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The Roosevelt

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Five

The minute Hari put the thinking cap on his head, he had an idea. With one hand he held on to the side of the cart while with the other he dived into the chest and drew out a thick silk cord which was really the girdle of one of the robes that were inside. It was a splendid girdle, intended to go two or three times round the body of the wearer and then to fall in long loops and ends to the ground.

"What for?" gasped Bolo.

"Lasso," breathed Hari, deftly knotting the cord.

A minute later Bolo leaned forward over Arnold's back.

"One last spurt, old man," he said, "and when I call 'halt,' stop. We've got 'em."

Arnold responded nobly. Hari stood ready with the lasso in his hand. "Halt," cried Bolo. The cord flashed through the air. Hari was nearly pulled off his legs as the loop tightened round the car, but Bolo was holding on to him with all his might. There was a noise of dragging and scraping, and as the car came to a standstill Magnolia's face appeared at the window at the back lit up by a joyful smile.

The detectives were inclined to be nasty at first, but after a good deal of explanation they began to realize that they had made a mistake, and when they were shown Magnolia's pattern-book with "two purl, one plain" occurring so often, they were quite satisfied as to her harmlessness. So, with many apologies, they drove off, and our friends were left to recover from their exciting adventure.

A Discovery

First of all the little party settled down by the roadside for a meal, and very glad they were of it, though the milk from the farm had been so churned up on their vigorous journey that it had turned to butter.

Arnold could hardly manage to keep awake to eat his dinner, and fell asleep the moment he had finished. Magnolia got out her knitting again and Hari and Bolo began to discuss their next plans.

"I don't think we shall get very much further today," said Bolo. "Poor old Arnold seems quite done-up."

"He'll be all right after a rest," said Hari. "Meanwhile I'll put on my thinking-cap."

But when he began to look about for it it was nowhere to be seen! They searched everywhere and shook everything, including even poor sleepy Arnold, but the thinking-cap had utterly vanished. At last they came to the sad conclusion that it must have blown off Hari's head when they were chasing along after the car.

This was a very upsetting thought, for the thinking-cap was one of their most treasured possessions. The only thing to do was to drive back along the road the way they had come, keeping a sharp look-out the whole time. It was a dreary prospect, but they could think of nothing else.

"Every minute is precious," said Hari, "but I don't see how we can wake up poor old Arnold. It would be cruel."

At that moment there appeared on the road a motor-bicycle coming toward them. As it drew near they saw that it was ridden by a very smart young lady.

"Do you think we might stop her and ask her to keep a look-out?" said Bolo. "She's going the right way."

A Genial Traveler

Hari was doubtful. He was always very anxious not to trouble other people. Magnolia was sure the young lady would not mind. Arnold could not be consulted because of his being asleep. But the matter was decided for them, for the young lady slowed down her cycle as she came up, and then jumped off. She looked even more attractive near to, for she had a bright smile and lovely golden curls.

"Good afternoon," she said. "You look such an interesting little crowd that I felt I must stop and have a word with you. I'm a journalist, you see. My name's Millie Minter. I'm always on the look-out for interesting folk."

Hari bowed low.

"Delighted to meet you," he said. "My name is Hari-nen-Su, and these are my friends Madam Magnolia and Bolo. I can't introduce Arnold, my other friend, because he's asleep at the moment, as you see.

"Won't you take a seat, Miss Minter?"

So Millie Minter sat down on the grass and had very soon learned all about their adventures, and the loss of the thinking-cap.

"But how marvellous," she said. "This is just the sort of thing that I'm on the look-out for. Do let me help you."

Looking for a "Scoop"

So they talked it over and finally decided that Hari should go with Miss Minter, riding on the back of her cycle, and that they should search the road as far as the farmhouse in the hope of picking up the missing cap. If they did not find it they were to return and talk it over again with the others.

Miss Minter said she had nothing else to do at the moment. She was a free lance, and in case you do not know what that is, it means that she was not on the staff of any paper but working on her own account, trying to find interesting things to write about and then sending them to the papers.

She told Hari all about herself as they went along. How she was alone in the world and had her living to earn, and how she kept on hoping that some day she would come across something really exciting before anybody else knew about it and so make a name for herself by being the first with the news. This is called making a "scoop," and if you can make a really good scoop you are well on the way towards becoming a successful journalist.

Millie and Maggie

Hari listened to all this with great interest, keeping, however, a sharp look-out for the cap all the time. They rode as far as the spot where Arnold had started on his magnificent chase, but the cap was nowhere to be seen. Either someone had picked it up, or the wind had blown it right away. It was very light.

When they got back again Arnold was wide awake and quite ready to go on once more. They were all very much bothered about the cap except Millie Minter, who was quite cheerful.

"I'm sure we shall find it," she said.

"What do you advise, Miss Minter?" asked Magnolia.

"I wish you'd call me 'Millie'," said Miss Minter. "Everyone does."

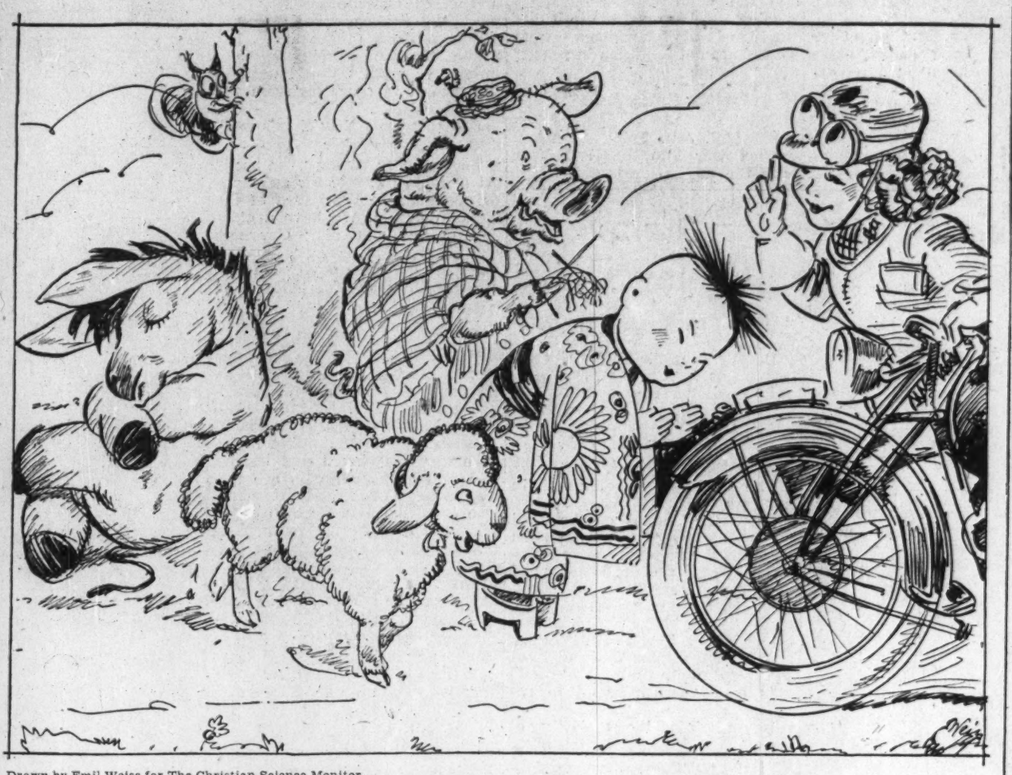
"I will if you'll call me 'Maggie,'" replied Magnolia. "I wish you'd all call me 'Maggie'; it seems so much more friendly." And everybody said they would. So I think we will, too.

Millie's proposal was this. She was a great believer in advertising. They were not far from the little town where she lived, and she thought the quickest way of getting the cap back was to put an advertisement in the local paper, offering a reward for its return.

(To be continued next Monday.)

The Story So Far

Hari, the Japanese doll, and Bolo, the lamb, who were helping Madame Magnolia, the pig, to search for her lost daughter Louise, were in great difficulty when our last chapter ended. They had set off to buy milk at a farm, leaving Magnolia and Arnold, the donkey who pulled the cart, to await their return. Magnolia knitted while she waited. Two detectives hidden in a ditch near by, who were searching for lost jewels, heard her repeating aloud "Two purl; one plain" and thought they had found the culprit. They hustled her off to their car and drove away. When Hari and Bolo heard what had happened, they were quite overcome until they remembered the thinking-cap.



Drawn by Emil Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

Hari bowed low. "Delighted to meet you," he said.

Music for Junior

How to Play Music Together

By Nicolas Slonimsky

It is rather hard to learn to play the piano with the right hand playing one thing, and the left something quite different. But it is even harder to play accompaniments to the singer, or the violin, or any other instrument.

When you play piano all by yourself, and the left hand cannot catch up with the right hand, you can slow down. But when you play for a singer, you have to follow him whatever he does—and singers, when they get excited, sometimes skip a whole beat, or hurry when they are out of breath, or slow down when there are too many black notes.

How can you know what to expect? That takes a special training. There are many pianists who cannot play accompaniments, because they pay too much attention to their own playing instead of being on the lookout for the singer's part. You can be a very good pitcher, but a very poor catcher. Now, an accompanist has to be a first rate catcher, even if he cannot pitch a row of octaves at a great speed.

But it is even more difficult to play a Trio, in which there are three people—the pianist, the violinist, and the cello player—or a Quartet where there are four people. Musicians are great jokers, and often before going on the stage to play a Trio or a Quartet, one of the players repeats the old joke: "If we lose one another, we will meet back stage."

When several people play together, the leader usually gives a sign when to begin, but during the playing musicians must listen to one another and not to be musically selfish, that is, not to try to play out, or show off. And, of course, they must play strictly together, so that when the music gets faster (it is called accelerando) the players must hurry together, and when the music gets slower (it is called ritardando), they must slow down together.

When a musically selfish second violin player asked a friend after the concert how he liked the tempo (which means the time), the friend replied: "Fine. Particularly yours." This answer was certainly a left-handed compliment, although the poor violin player did not get it at first.

When there are only a few people playing together, the first violin player usually leads. He gives a signal to begin, and he nods when there is a change of tempo, that is when the music gets faster or slower. But there should not be too much nodding and swaying, and certainly no player should ever hum or make wheezing sounds while playing. If there are more than seven or eight people playing together they cannot very well keep time without the help of a conductor who beats time and shows with his hands when to play softer or louder.

(These stories about music are being published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Our Neighbors at Windyways

By Muriel A. Hill

I would like to tell you about the place where my sister and I have come to live.

My name is Peter, and I am ten, and my sister Jill is eight. Until a few weeks ago we lived in London, but now we are staying with Grandpa, at his cottage called "Windyways," which is close to the edge of the Wild Life Sanctuary.

Grandpa looks after the Sanctuary, and Jill and I think that he knows more about the animals and birds of the countryside than anyone else in the world.

Jill and I left London one morning in December. A yellow fog was hiding the tops of the buildings, and the blue station lights looked shivery and cold, but when we reached Chorley-in-the-Wolds the sun was shining and the air was frosty and bright.

Grandpa was waiting for us at the station. The trap, with Sleepy, his fat pony, was standing outside. We drove right through the village, which Jill and I think is the prettiest place we have ever seen. The cottages are white, with dark thatched roofs, and there is an old grey church standing among tall trees. After we left the village we went along a narrow winding road, and saw, in the valley in front of us, a wide open common, where there were gorze bushes, and holly trees with bright, red berries. Grandpa said that this was the beginning of the Sanctuary, and that it ended beyond the dark line of trees where the last bit of wood lay.

A "Safe Place"

Jill looked very surprised and said, "It's very big, Grandpa. Is it all a 'safe place'?"

"Yes," said Grandpa. "Many years ago a man who loved small, wild creatures, bought this open common, and the wood and fields beyond, and said that here, no living thing should be shot, or trapped, or harmed in any way. We call it the Sanctuary, or the 'safe place,' and I sometimes think that the animals know that the human beings who come here are their friends. See, here is our cottage, and there is your Grandma looking for you."

Granny gave us both a close hug.

"Bless me," she said, "but it's good to have you safely here! Now take off your coats and warm your hands, then we'll have tea."

Whilst Jill warmed her fingers I went over to the window and looked out. Beyond the garden was a large field, and at the bottom of the field the wood began.

"Grandpa," I asked, "are there many wild creatures living in this wood?"

"Yes," replied Grandpa, "there are stoats, and weasels there already, and hosts of small dormice and rabbits. A red fox lives on the far side of the common, and there are several squirrel's dreys over in that group of larch trees. Come and have your tea now, you'll be hungry."

We were hungry. Mummy had given us some sandwiches, but we'd been so busy watching the stations, in case we left the train at the wrong place, that we had forgotten them. Jill drank two glasses of milk straight away, she said it was so nice and creamy. I shall tell Mummy when I write to her, she will be pleased, because sometimes Jill didn't drink her milk at home.

Down the Lane

When tea was over, and the curtains drawn, Grandpa said he would post the letter he had written to Mummy telling her we had arrived safely, and he said I might go with him to the post box by the bridge if I wished.

The lane wasn't as dark as the London streets are now. Grandpa said that the stars were giving us some light. I thought I would like to count them, but, of course, I couldn't, there were hundreds of thousands of stars. Everything was very, very quiet. We could hear the echo of our own footsteps, and sometimes there were small, rustling sounds in the hedgerows. We heard an owl call from the wood. He said, "Too-whoo-oo-oo." It was an exciting, shivery sort of noise. Grandpa said we would often hear it when we were in bed. I told Jill about it when we got home, and she asked Grandpa a lot of questions about owls.

Grandpa said, "You'll have to learn to know the animals and birds, my dears, for here in the country there are no cinemas to amuse you, and no museums for you to visit. You will have to go for long walks with me, and I will tell you about the wild creatures we see."

"Won't it be fun learning to know all these animals and things!" I said to Jill.

"Yes," said Jill, "but it will be more fun still if they learn to know us."

Next month I will write you another letter and tell you how Jill and I learned to know and be known.

Your friend,

PETER

Katie, the Crane

A farmer who lives near the town of Boshof in the Orange Free State, has a strange pet called Katie.

Katie is a beautiful blue, crested crane who plays with her master almost like a dog. One of her favorite games is catch-catch. The farmer makes a sudden grab at Katie. She deftly jumps aside, runs in a circle, and then makes a rush at the farmer, pretending to peck him. It is then his turn.

Recently her master left the farm for a fortnight. Katie was disconsolate and spent the days roaming to and fro, making strange noises. On his return she seemed quite overcome, and fell to the ground, pecking at the earth and squawking, with wings outspread. Then up she jumped, danced about for a few moments, and quietly took up her stand against her master's legs, happy once more.

Smoke Animals

Out of the factory chimney, tall,
Great black animals like to crawl.
They push each other and shove and crowd.
They nose the wind and they claw a cloud,
And they walk right out on the empty sky
With their tails all curled and their heads held high;
But their terrible fierceness is just a joke
For they're only made of a puff of smoke.

ROWENA BENNETT

A Decorative Alphabet

This beautiful alphabet of Roman capitals was designed by a German engraver more than four centuries ago. D. Hopfer is his name. Notice his initials, D. H., on both sides of a little hop tree in the lower right corner of this engraving. That was the way he signed his pictures.

While our alphabet books today are beautifully decorated with bright colors and interesting pictures, this alphabet has been drawn neatly on one sheet and all the open spaces have been filled with lines which wave and curl in thready loops and spirals so that they look like black lace. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Youth Abroad—Unity in the Home—Music in Wartime

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

From the Oldest to the Biggest

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Greetings from the oldest and smallest democracy to Round Table friends in the world's greatest democracy," says our first speaker, an American in Switzerland. And this statement reminds us to urge all of you to learn more of that democratic little country of great mountains and high ideals. The Fireside articles on Switzerland, Dec. 18, are worth looking up and re-reading.—Chairman.

* * *

Switzerland

Dear Chairman:

For some years I have enjoyed the letters in The Youth Round Table, but I do not remember ever having seen one from Switzerland.

Hiking in the mountains is a favorite sport with me. Last summer I made a day's excursion with a Swiss friend to the Sigriswil-Rothorn. We pedaled along the Lake in the early morning and watched the sun gild the peaks opposite then slip steadily down their slopes to stretch in sparkling roads across the blue water. At a small lakeside village we asked a farmer to keep our "velos" (bicycles) in his "kewstahl" (cow-barn), then adjusted our knapsacks and set off at an even, steady pace up the ascending "füsweg" (footpath), our metal-shod canes ringing out in the keen, bracing air.

Some two hours later we came to a broad nearly level valley surrounded by tall mountains.

For some distance beyond this our way ascended gradually through sparse underbrush, not high enough to offer shade from the brilliant sun, but providing some protection from grazing cattle to a large thicket of red raspberries. We regaled ourselves on the tangy fruit and then picked some to serve as dessert when we ate lunch.

On all my hikes through the mountains I have been ever impressed with the kindness and interest my companions have shown to small creatures. A lizard found in the heights sunning on a warm ledge is sufficient reason to pause a moment, examining its odd seemingly translucent coloring. Or a large white-shelled snail directly in the path will be mentioned by the one leading to save the others from accidentally crushing it under heavy hob-nailed shoes.

One might think these young men would become "blasé" with mountain views, but they evince the same pleasure in an awe-inspiring panorama as I. Walking in the heights gives such a grand, top-of-the-world, soaring feeling that invariably the fellows all burst forth into joyous, rolling calls that send the echoes reverberating amongst the peaks. Then one will begin an old Swiss folk-song and, before the first yodeling chorus, the others will have joined, each singing the part best adapted to his voice.

Last summer I went to Geneva to see the famous exhibit from the Prado Museum, Spain, which had been sent to this country for safe keeping. I also visited the League of Nations and was guided through these recently completed palatial buildings by a university student who lives near my home in the States.

It is four o'clock of a mild mountain day. A smoky haze shrouds some of the more distant ranges and the sun's last rays cast a pinkish luster to certain snow-crowned peaks, giving rise to the expression—Alpine glow. May this effulgence be likened to the friendships formed through the Round Table, and may they radiate in ever widening arcs. Greetings from the oldest and smallest democracy to Round Table friends in the world's greatest democracy. (Mr.) H. W.

* * *

Vigorous Union

California

Dear Chairman:

As you reached the bottom of your mail bag, I reached the end of my inertia. So, here I am!

I love every thought expressed here in this column. From every country on the globe I hear the same interesting and promising theme. And what is this single note, repeated in such constant variety, and yet with such insistent unity? Three words express this oldest of human desires, this latest of mankind's wishes, this greatest of our hopes: We are one. (Mr.) R. P. M.

* * *

Mr. R. P. M. emphasizes Unity. Each one of us can have a part in this, right where we are. There are many forces in the world today which tend to separate persons who should be working together. Let us be awake to them in our own homes, in our schools, in our communities. How about building a better unity within the family, between ourselves and our parents or others of the "older generation"? How about seeking out, actively seeking out, those in our community or in our offices, who try to stand for the worth-while things we also try to stand for—and refusing to let personalities, intolerance, busyness, and other forms of separation have their way with us. We can talk and talk about World Unity, but we all know, deep down in our hearts, that it (like some other things) begins at home. Any discussion, Round Tablers? We'd like your views, too.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

The Academy of Plato, a Mosaic of the Graeco-Roman Period

This is a reprint of Plate 5 of the second of the series of portfolios being prepared by the Division of Museum Extension, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. The first Illustrative Set, "Elizabethan England," was reviewed on this page Oct. 10. The present one, "Greek Athletics and Festivals in the Fifth Century" (also $5), is built along similar lines, with a commentative booklet by Hester Harrington Stow. "The Akademeia in Athens, from which the modern word 'academy' is derived, was a large gymnasium adjacent to Plato's house and garden," goes the caption on the Plate. "In the fourth century B. C., Plato established in the gymnasium a school of higher education where students might study mathematics and philosophy. It was there that Plato evolved his theory of ideas or forms as the stable and basic reality, as distinct from the perceptions of the senses which are changeable and unstable." Greek "professors" like Socrates and Plato engaged students in discussion, rather than merely lecturing to them. The set should be useful in history and art.

Through the Editor's Window

The Queue Outside the National Gallery

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One must say: Thank you, Myra Hess.

This famous English pianist saw with clearness how urgently people in time of stress need beauty. As the blackout settled down upon London in the early days of the war, all normal places of recreation had to be closed. Further, amidst the towering adjustments and emergency needs facing Government and people, it was not in any practical way realized that a life which was all war work could not be borne. The British Broadcasting Corporation, if accounts are correct, added to the bleakness by abandoning its better concert programs for those of a so-called "popular" variety. (And any intelligent music lover knows what that concept usually produces in radio programs!)

But Miss Hess felt that some Londoners—at least a few—might be helped through these difficult days by the sort of music she herself loves most. Evening concerts in a darkened city were impossible. She went to Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the closed and sand-bagged National Gallery. Result: Lunch time concerts of real music, offered for the nominal fee of a shilling, began.

* * *

When the doors opened at 12:30 one day last October for that first concert, Miss Hess expected a few hundred music-hungry listeners. Instead, a line of people stretched down Trafalgar Square! By one o'clock people were sitting in every available spot, and many had to be turned away.

Writing to her Boston manager, Anita Davis-Chase, Miss Hess says, "I shall never forget the sight of those faces, and the overwhelming experience of finding that I could be of such service to the people."

It has been more or less like this ever since. People have flocked to these noonday concerts, many preferring to omit lunch for their sakes, all of them eager for the beauty, refreshment, and steadying qualities of great music.

* * *

When will we humans learn that the more we have to meet, the more we need of beauty! Comes a depression, and first to be lopped out of our schools and our daily lives are the very forms of refreshment that would do much to help us overcome discouragement and keep steady. Comes a war (alas, there do come wars!), and in the sweep of emergencies we forget, first of all, that real music, or any art in its pure form, is a golden key enabling us to step through a door into the normal thinking and living we need so much, even if it be but for a moment.

Mr. W. H. Haddon Squire, writing in this newspaper of these noonday concerts, tells us also that in London since the musical bleakness of those early days of the war, "orchestral concerts and recitals have begun again, and the British Broadcasting Corporation is cheering us up with more serious programs." For even this much, we who live in a land where concerts of the richest sort may be safely attended, are thankful; for in safely attending them we are yet ever mindful of the good folk and true in lands across the seas, and therefore never quite without a heartache for all that they must miss.

* * *

However, that queue outside the National Gallery should serve to strengthen our conviction and deepen the purpose of our action—to the intent that music, good music, in time of peace or of war, be counted a form of re-creative refreshment which under no circumstances whatever should be dropped from our lives.

This column, formerly appearing on Wednesdays, is now a regular feature of this Tuesday Education Page.

Training for Retail Grocery Business

The all-too-general belief that "anyone can run a grocery store," and that all the prospective grocer has to do is to pick out a suitable location, buy a few groceries on credit, open his store for business, and watch the cash register record the profits, is disproved by the facts. Studies made by the U. S. Office of Education indicate that thousands of failures in the grocery business may be attributed largely to lack of training and consequent incompetency of store managers.

"Problems with which stores are confronted in an attempt to attract and satisfy customers can be solved only by trained personnel," the Office of Education reports. "Maximum advance in the field of retailing in the future can be achieved only through a comprehensive program of training for retail employees."

The Office of Education discloses numerous other findings of its surveys in this field which are incorporated in Vocational Division Bulletin 198, "Conference Topics for the Retail Grocery Business." It emphasizes the value and importance of tact and courtesy on the part of store salesmen.

Twenty different factors which contribute to the success of the retail grocery store are discussed in the new bulletin, including among others: Methods of showing personal interest in customers, store salesmanship, buying and merchandise, window displays, advertising, and special sales.

The Office of Education study directs particular attention to the need for trained workers in retail stores and to the fact that such workers, under the George-Deen Act, passed by Congress in 1936, may secure training in part-time and evening classes. Under this act, classes in any phase of retailing may be formed by local public schools in co-operation with State boards for vocational education which administer State and Federal funds for this type of training. In many States conference groups composed of 10 or more members have been organized to study specific problems confronting retailers from time to time.

Founding of Phi Beta Kappa Shown in a Mural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mural is shown here that depicts the founding of the oldest Greek letter organization in the United States—Phi Beta Kappa. The painting takes one into the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, Va., where on Dec. 5, 1776, the organization was initiated by students of the College of William and Mary.

Back "in that famous day and year" the Raleigh Tavern was a rendezvous for statesmen and scholars, many of whom were to take a prominent part in the founding of the new republic. The Apollo Room probably witnessed more scenes of brilliant festivity and political excitement, it is said, than any other single apartment in North America. With the advent of the Revolution it became a gathering place for patriots. It served as council hall for Washington, Jefferson, Henry Wythe, and Marshall. Out of this setting sprang Phi Beta Kappa.

Phi Beta Kappa was originally organized as a secret social club and literary society. The formal organization actually took three meetings so Dr. Theodore Henley Jack, a senator of Phi Beta Kappa, writes in the Record of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The first meeting was informal with initial discussions and the adoption of the design of the medal. The five men present, the five real founders, were John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armistead Jones and John Jones. The second meeting on Jan. 5 brought four new men and all nine took an oath of fidelity and were "severally initiated." At the third meeting, on March 1, 1777, 25 laws were adopted which formed the original constitution. Between Dec. 5, 1776 and Jan. 6, 1781, when the approach of the British Army to Williamsburg forced the dissolution of the group, 50 men had been initiated and all are now termed as founders of Phi Beta Kappa, according to Dr. Jack.

The persons chosen for the dramatic episode portrayed in the mural shown here are eight of these 50 founders. Leaning over the table and signing the scroll is John Marshall, who later served for 35 years as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the others are John Heath, president of the society, William Short, Archibald Stuart, and Bushrod Washington.

Chapters of the society were established at Yale in 1780, at Harvard in 1781, and then at Dartmouth in 1787. Later, as a result of widespread agitation against secret fraternities, its secret character was abandoned. For nearly half a century it was the only college fraternity in the United States that was devoted to literature and philosophy. Phi Beta Kappa days at commencements were marked by orations and poems which had an important influence on the early literature of the United States.

Today the society has 132 chapters in various universities and colleges. Seniors studying for the liberal arts degree are eligible for membership, which is awarded on the basis of high scholarship. Sometimes elections are made in the junior year as a mark of special distinction. Alumni members are chosen from distinguished alumni, and honorary members are selected from those who have achieved eminence in some branch of learning. One hundred and ten thousand members have been elected since that first meeting in 1776.

The founding of Phi Beta Kappa—a mural by Johannes C. Waller in the Panhellenic Room of the Levere Memorial Temple of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in Evanston, Illinois.

Counseling Program At Hamilton

Clinton, N. Y.

A counseling program for freshmen is being established at Hamilton College in an effort to assist them in developing proper study habits and in making necessary personal adjustments. Ten faculty members whose background makes them especially effective in such work have been assigned as counselors and each will hold frequent conferences with the seven or eight students to which he has been assigned.

Each counselor will study all admissions data available on his particular freshmen and will have available the results of tests given during the induction period. These measured mathematic skill, reading ability, facility in English usage, general intelligence, and knowledge of contemporary affairs.

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Triple Tie Is Possible Here If Rangers Capture Contest

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These long festive week ends create quite a stir in the National Hockey League standing. Tonight the climax of activity is booked right here at the Boston Garden when the New York Rangers and the Boston Bruins clash. Victory for the New Yorkers will create a triple tie for first place with the Bruins, Rangers and Toronto perched on top with 29 points.

Most hockey fans now are aware that these three teams represent the power of the league. The Leafs, while playing without their featured center-ice star, Syl Apps, have won three straight to reach a tie for the lead with Bruins. Rangers, last Friday night, before a capacity home gathering, halted the Bruins 4 to 0 and then picked up two more points beating their intra-city rival Americans Sunday night, 5 to 2, and are only two points away.

New Ranger Record

Other teams in the circuit have been bothersome to the Patrick clan, but the Bruins, defenders of the Stanley Cup, have not. They have not been easy opponents of course, but the Rangers have played Boston three times for a possible six points and have taken five with two victories on New York ice and an overtime two-all tie here. In all, the Rangers have set a new record for themselves by going 14-straight games without defeat, they have won nine and tied five.

Manager Art Ross admitted to New York newspapermen after the 4-0 licking in New York that this Ranger team is the best in the history of the club, including the days of the Cooks, Boucher, and Johnson. The one outstanding individual is none other than Davey Kerr. Against the Bruins he kicked out innumerable close chances and while fortunate in some instances his all-round exhibition was sensational.

First Goal Important

In the majority of hockey games today when the result is particularly important such as that Ranger-Bruin tilt Friday and the one tonight, the first goal means a lot. With the defense developed more than the offense among the top teams, it behooves the hopeful victor to go out and grab the lead.

The Rangers did that in New York and although they continued to apply pressure offensively their chief concern was over with the lead. The team behind has no alternative than to seek the equalizing goal and while throwing caution to the winds to secure same, they naturally leave openings and subject themselves to an even greater deficit which is what happened in New York.

Play-off Hockey

Tonight both teams have that knowledge in view and the battle for the lead will be one of a tense, play-off type of hockey with hard, rugged checking. This is the only game on the schedule and it would seem as if the Bruins were about due to turn the tables on the visitors even though handicapped by the absence of Mel Hill and Roy Conacher. These two absentees, the right and left wings of the Cowley line, have weakened the Bruins despite the fine play of Red Hamill and Flash Hollett.

The victory of the Bruins over Canadiens, 6 to 1, Sunday night, has helped. Canadiens, while not comparable to Rangers, play much the same style of hockey and the practice may help the Bruins to solve the New York system. In New York the Bruins claimed they should have had at least four goals in the first period, missing many close calls. They cannot afford to miss those chances tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

The early season spurt of Canadiens was not expected nor is this current collapse expected . . . They have lost seven-straight games and fourth place in the standing . . . The Black Hawks edged Detroit, 1 to 0, last night as the Canadiens were losing by the same score to Americans and the result lifted Chicago to fourth place and dropped the Frenchmen to fifth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Americans were "whupped" 5 to 2 by Rangers on Sunday night and then topped the Canadiens to leave the Red Wings alone in last place . . . Canadiens play much better hockey when they take an early lead . . . They do not seem to respond when trailing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Most everyone expected the Leafs to crack when it became known that Apps would not be in the line-up for a month or more . . . They refused to conform to expectations however, and since his absence they have beaten Canadiens, 6 to 4, Chicago 4 to 2, and Detroit 3 to 2 . . . They face Chicago at Chicago, Thursday night, and entertain Canadiens in Toronto, Saturday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

After tonight's game the Bruins have time to stop, think, and practice, since they do not leave town and await a meeting with Amerks here Sunday night . . . During that time it is possible that Hill will be ready to return to action . . . The next road game for the locals is not billed until Thursday, Jan. 11 at Toronto.

Lake Placid Hockey

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Middlebury, Colgate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell moved into the second round today in Lake Placid's annual intercollegiate hockey tournament.

Middlebury defeated Williams, favored defending champions, 2-1, in the opening round last night while Colgate downed Union, 6-2, M. I. T. turned back St. Lawrence, 9-5, and Cornell won from Hamilton, 5-4.

Prep Hockey Tourney

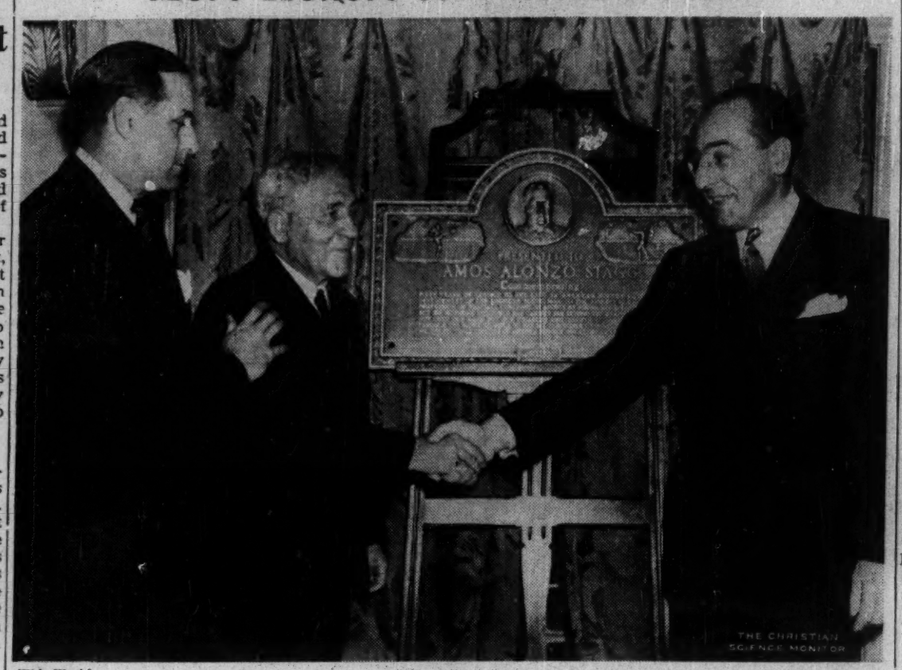
(Final Round at Lake Placid)

Nichols School (Buffalo) 3, Northwood School (Lake Placid) 1.

DO YOU KNOW that schools accept mid-term enrollments?

Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

More Honors for Veteran Coach



Wide World

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A. A. Stagg (center), veteran football coach, shown with the plaque which was presented to him in recognition of his fiftieth anniversary of football coaching as he was honored at the annual convention of the American Football Coaches Association here recently. On the left is H. O. Crisler, head coach at the University of Michigan, and on the right is Lou Little, head coach at Columbia University.

Cunningham Bows To San Romani In Sugar Bowl Meet

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, the old master of the milers, bowed to superior legwork and strategy by Archie San Romani Sunday in the 1,500-meter run of the Sugar Bowl Track Meet.

The little runner from Emporia, Kan., who holds the world 2,000-meter record, defeated his fellow Kansan and Blaine Rideout, of North Texas Teachers College, before 15,000 spectators—largest crowd ever to see a track meet in the South.

San Romani's time was 4m. 2s., slow for the field assembled.

March Farmer of Texas Tech won the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.5s., a foot ahead of Allan Tolmich of Detroit.

John Quigley, Manhattan College freshman, took the 400-meter run in 48.4s., pulling out in front of Roy Cochran of Indiana University. Edwin Miller of Anaheim, Calif., was third.

Tommy Deckard, gangling Indiana runner, was the only repeat winner, capturing the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 9m. 17.8s. Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. and M. was 30 yards behind.

Campbell Kane of Indiana University beat out Wayne Rideout of North Texas Teachers in the 800-meters with a 1m. 54.3s. time.

Walter Mehl, University of Wisconsin, outlasted Don Lash of Bloomington, Ind., and Greg Rice of Notre Dame in the 3,000-meter run. His time was 8m. 44.8s.

Track Summaries

Summaries of the sixth annual Sugar Bowl Track Meet:

110-Meters High Hurdles: Won by, Farmer, Texas Tech; second, Tolmich, unattached, Detroit; third, Gatewood, University of Texas. Time, 14.5s. Also ran, Wright of Oklahoma A. & M., W. Corpenning, University of North Carolina, and Dreiss, Texas A. & M.

1,500-Meter Run: Won by, San Romani, unattached, Emporia, Kan.; second, Blaine Rideout, North Texas Teachers College; third, Cunningham, unattached, Lawrence, Kan. Time, 4m. 2s. Also ran, Zamperini, unattached, Torrance, Calif.; Fenske, unattached, Madison Wis.; Baggett, S. L. I., Lafayette, La.

400-Meters Run: Won by, Quigley, Manhattan College; second, Cochran, Indiana; third, Miller, unattached, Anaheim, Calif. Time, 48.4s. Also ran, Cagle, unattached, Shawnee, Okla. Jackson, North Texas Teachers; E. Rogers, East Texas Teachers; Todd, Stephen F. Austin College; Webb, Louisiana Normal; Rogers De LaSalle Military Academy, New York.

800-Meters Run: Won by Kane, Indiana; second, W. Rideout, North Texas Teachers; third, Beetham, 69th Regiment A. A. New York. Time, 1m. 54.3s. Also ran, Wallace, Fordham; Terry, North Texas Teachers.

3,000-Meter Steeplechase: Won by, Deckard, unattached, Bloomington, Ind.; second, Efaw, Oklahoma Aggies; third, McCloskey unattached, Manchester, Conn. Time—9m. 17.8s. Also rans, De George, New York A. C., Rafferty, New York A. C.

3,000-Meter Run: Won by, Mehl, Wisconsin; second, Lash, unattached, Bloomington, Ind.; third, Rice, Notre Dame. Time, 8m. 44.8s. Also rans, Schwartzkopf, University of Michigan; Quinn Michigan Normal; De Lassus, New Orleans.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—Archie San Romani beats Glenn Cunningham by inches in stretch duel to win 1,500-meter race at Sugar Bowl track meet; Walter Mehl defeats Don Lash and Greg Rice in 3,000 meters.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW ORLEANS—Don McNeill upsets Bobby Riggs, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2, to win Sugar Bowl tennis tournament; Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff beat Riggs and Elwood Cooke, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, in doubles final.

♪ ♪ ♪

LOS ANGELES—National Collegiate A. A. votes for new code giving organization power to penalize subsidization and other athletic indiscretions.

♪ ♪ ♪

LOS ANGELES—Avlin (Bo) McMillin of Indiana elected President of American Football Coaches' Association.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEVELAND—Charley Bergna and Archie Bollaert win six-day bike race.

♪ ♪ ♪

LOS ANGELES—Byron Nelson is announced as winner of Harry Varden Trophy for outstanding professional golfer of year with 473 points, beating out Henry Picard, who totaled 461.

Sports Around the Hub

Football's Bowl Heroes Numerous

Football's bowl heroes were numerous today, while final cheers for the various grid classics still echoed in empty stadiums in the South and Far West. By tomorrow they may be forgotten and the attention of the sports fan may have turned to winter pastimes and the approach of baseball. But today the Schindlers, Kimbroughs, McFaddens, O'Rourkes and others are returning to classes on the shoulders of congratulating teammates, unable to forget that they played the hero's role.

Out in Pasadena, the Rose Bowl battle produced Ambrose Schindler and Al Krueger. The former scored the first touchdown and threw the pass which chalked up the second in beating Tennessee. Krueger caught the pass. It was Krueger, also, whose pass catching beat Duke in the Rose Bowl classic of 1939.

♪ ♪ ♪

To the less fortunates who had to listen by radio, the most thrilling contest of New Year's Day was the Sugar Bowl contest between Texas Aggies and Tulane. Big John Kimbrough emerged the star, adding further prestige to his All-America crown. At Dallas, Banks McFadden stood out for Clemson in victory and Charlie O'Rourke for Boston College in defeat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thus a white curtain has rolled down on football for another season. It will be remembered as one of the best. The uniforms will just about dry out in time for spring practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

In finishing seventh in the eight-club National League in 1939, the baseball Bees lost the surprising total of 31 games by a one-run margin. At the same time, 21 victories were recorded by the same margin. Had they escaped injuries to fellows like Tony Cuccinello and Eddie Miller, there is no telling how many of those 31 setbacks would have been reversed and how high the club would have soared.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maxie West, who improved tremendously last season and who figures to improve just as much again in 1940, is the boy capable of changing some of those one-run decisions in favor of the Bees. The locals lost a number of tight duels because no one could lift a sacrifice fly to the outfield. With the regulars back in there next season and the prospects of more batting punch from new arrivals, Casey Stengel ad Bob Quinn should be smiling broadly by the middle of April.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Britt, the new baseball commentator who has replaced Frankie Frisch, will be introduced this evening at the annual Boston Park Department's showing of "Touching All Bases," the American League movie. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Tommy Connolly, Eddie Collins, Lew Fonesca, Bump Hadley, Hugh Duffy, Gene Desautels, Lefty Gomez, Tom Daly and Ted Olson have promised to be present at the Boston City Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's numerous varsity and freshman squash teams are busy this week, as the college athletic program swings back into prominence. The varsity team B opposes the Boston Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening, and the varsity team C meets M. I. T. on Thursday. The freshman team C goes against M. I. T. Faculty Thursday, and the freshman team D meets the Newton Squash and Tennis Club Friday. The varsity team A has a date with M. I. T. Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston Garden's schedule is packed with hockey this week. Following the crucial Bruin-Ranger battle tonight, McGill comes in to test Boston College on Thursday, the surprising Olympics play a two-game series with Lachine Friday and Saturday, and the Bruins face Americans on Suday. Also, there will be schoolboy hockey Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Jeremiah, coach of the Dartmouth hockey team, dropped in to watch his brother, Bob, of the Boston Olympics against Shawinigan Falls at the Garden last night. On his way back to Hanover following his engagement at Rye, N. Y., Eddie declared that Princeton and Yale have the best chances in the Quad League this year. "Harvard may surprise, though," he said half to himself. From that conversation it was our personal deduction that Dartmouth will bear watching.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 1

National League

New York Americans 1, Montreal 0.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.

International-American League

Philadelphia 3, Hershey 0.
Springfield 4, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association

St. Paul 4, Wichita 2.
St. Louis 5, Kansas City 2.

Results Dec. 31

National League

New York Rangers 5, New York Americans 2.
Boston 6, Montreal 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 2.

International-American League

Indianapolis 3, Syracuse 2.
Hershey 0, Cleveland 0 (tie).
New Haven 5, Springfield 4.
Providence 6, Pittsburgh 1.

American Association

Omaha 6, Kansas City 1.

Events

Tuesday, Jan. 2

Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Public skating at Arena in morning and evening.

Wednesday, Jan. 3

Harvard Varsity, Team B, vs. Boston Y. M. C. A. at Boston. (Squash)

Thursday, Jan. 4

Boston College vs. McGill at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Harvard Freshmen vs. Rindge Tech at Boston Skating Club Rink in afternoon. (Hockey)

Harvard Varsity, Team C, vs. M. I. T., and Harvard Freshmen vs. M. I. T. Faculty at M. I. T. (Squash)

Tufts vs M. I. T. at Medford. (Freshman wrestling)

Public skating at Arena in morning.

Friday, Jan. 5

Boston Olympics vs. Lachine Rapides at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Harvard Freshmen, Team D, vs. Newton Squash and Tennis Club at Cambridge. (Squash)

Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Somerville vs. Lexington; Malden vs. Brockton; Dedham vs. Natick; Hudson vs. Brookline.

M. I. T. Northeastern at Boston in afternoon. (Rifle match)

Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Saturday, Jan. 6

Boston Olympics vs. Lachine Rapides at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Harvard Varsity vs. Army; Harvard Freshmen vs. Tabor Academy at Cambridge in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard vs. McGill at Arena in evening. (Hockey)

Harvard Freshmen vs. Belmont Hill School at Belmont. (Hockey)

Harvard Varsity, Team A, vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge. (Squash)

Harvard Freshmen vs. Gardner High School in afternoon at Cambridge. (Swimming)

Commonwealth Polo League at Commonwealth Armory: Ramblers vs. Harvard Jayvees; Artillery vs. Edgewood Farms. Cossacks vs. Caissons.

Northeastern vs. Connecticut at Boston Y. M. C. A. in evening. (Basketball)

Boston University vs. Brown at B. U. Gym in evening. (Basketball)

Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Garden in afternoon: Belmont vs. Rindge Tech; Arlington vs. Melrose; Cambridge Latin vs. Newton; Stoneham vs. Medford.

Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Wellesley vs. Watertown; Framingham vs. Waltham; Quincy vs. Walpole; B. C. High vs. Needham.

Sunday, Jan. 7

Boston Bruins vs. New York Americans at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Trojan-Texas Aggie 'Game' Is Discussed

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP)—The University of Southern California is bound by a ruling prohibiting charity games, Athletic Director Willis O. Hunter said today, discussing a proposed "national championship" game between the Trojans and Texas Aggies.

"A Pacific Coast Conference rule prohibits division of gate receipts with any third party," he declared. "Worthy as the Finnish relief cause might be, it would be necessary to obtain Conference approval before we could act on such a proposal."

Hunter expressed the opinion the University's attitude "would be the season is ended," but he said any formal bid would be submitted to the athletic council.

Teams Swing Into Action After Rest

With Christmas vacation nearly a thing of the past, the local colleges today prepared to enter the second and longest phase of their winter activities.

Of prime interest around Boston will be Harvard's opening game of the Triple-I Hockey League season with McGill at the Arena Saturday night. This game will not be the league opener, however, for Toronto and Princeton start the festivities Thursday night at Princeton.

McGill Here

At the same time that Harvard is meeting the Redmen of McGill, Toronto will have moved up to New Haven to face Yale, while Queen's travels down to play Princeton. Only Dartmouth of the seven league members will be idle, with the Big Green having its first league engagement with Harvard at the Arena on the 13th. Dartmouth, also, would have been busy Saturday night but for the fact that Montreal dropped out of the league this year.

Although Harvard, only local member, does not have a league engagement this week, the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race gets under way Saturday night when the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell meet in Philadelphia. Harvard at the time plays Army in Cambridge, waiting until Jan. 10 before entering league play with Columbia in New York.

The other local quintets, with the exception of M. I. T., meanwhile, swing into action Saturday eve, following their two-weeks respite from classes and sports. Tufts goes north to meet New Hampshire at Durham; Northeastern plays host to Connecticut; and Brown comes to Boston to play Boston University. Tech begins again Jan. 12 with Brown in Cambridge.

B. C. at Garden

Northeastern's varsity hockey team will be the first sextet to go into action, going to New Hampshire tomorrow for its first game of the season. This, incidentally, will also be the first New England League game for both teams. On Thursday night, Boston College's strong sextet will receive a severe testing when it plays McGill at the Garden. The Tech Engineers, now in the throes of their Lake Placid engagement, take their annual northern junket this week end, facing Bowdoin at Brunswick Friday, and Colby at Waterville Saturday.

Only Boston University of the swimming teams will see action this week, the Terriers traveling to race Bowdoin on Saturday. Harvard waits until Jan. 10 before meeting Greenwood Memorial, and until Jan. 13 before its first Eastern Intercollegiate League meet with Dartmouth at Hanover.

Silverton Pitcher Leading Semipro

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 (AP)—Roy Helser, 24-year-old Silverton, Ore., pitcher, was named the nation's No. 1 semiprofessional baseball player yesterday by the National Semipro Congress.

Helser chalked up four wins against no defeats while pitching for the Silverton Red Sox at the annual national tournament at Wichita, Kans. He led the tournament in strikeouts with 34 and blanked the defending national champions from Buford, Ga., 6 to 0.

Players designated as "All-America" included Joe Block, Vandergrift, Pa., P; Carl Scott, Struthers, Ohio., P, and John Boggs, Salter, S. C., utility.

Brown Signs Contract

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 2 (AP)—Mace Brown, right-handed Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher, said today he had signed and returned his 1940 contract.

Brown declined to disclose the salary figure.

Olympics Start Year Right By Retaining First Place

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
*Boston	12	5	2	66	50	31
Sherbrooke	13	7	2	98	69	29
Lachine	9	7	6	73	68	24
St. Hyacinthe	11	8	1	94	88	23
Verdun	8	10	3	65	62	19
Valleyfield	7	11	3	70	77	17
Quebec	7	10	3	65	74	17
Shawinigan	7	16	1	63	97	15

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Dec. 30

Boston 2, Shawinigan Falls 1.

Results Dec. 31

Sherbrooke 6, Verdun 5.
Valleyfield 7, Lachine 4.
Quebec 4, St. Hyacinthe 3.

Result Jan. 1

Boston 5, Shawinigan Falls 4.

Games This Week

Wednesday: Quebec at Sherbrooke; Shawinigan at Lachine.

Thursday: St. Hyacinthe at Shawinigan; Verdun at Valleyfield.

Friday: Lachine at Boston; St. Hyacinthe at Quebec.

Saturday: Lachine at Boston; Quebec at Valleyfield.

Sunday: Valleyfield at St. Hyacinthe; Shawinigan at Sherbrooke; Quebec at Verdun.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Boston Olympics skated into a new year and the second half of the Provincial Hockey League season, they today found themselves in first place by the comfortable margin of one full game, possessors of a run of 10-straight games without defeat, and holders of a record of eight-straight victories.

The trail that the local sextet is now blazing through the ranks of Canadian teams more than makes up for the showing last year when at this time they were hopelessly in last place and just recovering from the effects of a 10-game stretch without a win or a tie.

Varied Style

Latest victims of the Olympics were the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts, who put up two varied types of games on Saturday and Monday nights yet bowed in both. In the first they combined a whirlwind attack in front of an excellent goal-tending job by Maurice Courteau, losing out in overtime 2-1; while in the second they turned to bumping and roughing, yet still dropped the decision 5-4 in regulation time.

Meanwhile, the locals prepared to greet Lachine in the usual two-game series at the Garden this Friday and Saturday evenings, with the Rapides hoping to count their first victory over the Olympics this season. So far in three meetings, the Canadians have tied once and lost twice.

Third Place

The Rapides at present are in third place with 24 points, and as they play only once before coming to Boston, have no chance of overtaking the Olympics, who have 31. Only Sherbrooke, which has 29, can reach the top rung, and to do so must win its game tonight.

'Pic Points

Easily the star of the Saturday night game was Goalie Courteau. For 65 minutes he turned in a grand job, holding the O's scoreless, although a score seemed inevitable on numerous occasions. Even the crowd appreciated his exhibition, and gave him a big hand at the end of each period. Courteau, who is on the Canadiens' negotiation list, was a former teammate of Ty Anderson, playing with him last year in Atlantic City.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the most pleasing developments from a local standpoint was the pick-up in the play of the third line. Junie Allen, Al Carvelli, and Bob Jeremiah accounted for three of the Olympics' seven goals in the two games, and set up several more which were blocked only by Courteau's cleverness. The line has been a regular unit less than a month.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics continue to be the best team in the league defensively, as far as having goals scored on them is concerned. In 19 games, 59 have been put past Moon and Frazier. Verdun comes next, with 62 having been scored on Jack Eley in 21 games. One instance of how their defense has improved might be taken from Saturday's game. When Cliff Thompson was sent off midway through the first period, Frazier had exactly one save—and that on a power-play shot from center ice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mel Hill, Dit Clapper, and Milt Schmidt of the Bruins were interested spectators in the press box Saturday night. Schmidt was especially interested, for his brother Carl was at defense for the Cataracts. And Milt took a bit of kidding from his teammates when Brother Carl was chased three times in the second period.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, Manager of the Garden and Arena and the man who founded the Olympics, was in Canada for a league meeting today. It is possible that one of the issues which may be taken up will be whether or not two substitute cards shall be granted to each team. Some of the teams have lost a player or two from the 18 they are allowed, and if new cards are not granted, the teams must go through the rest of the season and the play-offs short-handed. The Olympics, for instance, have lost the services of Bob Egelhoff, because of illness.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shawinigan might have fared better in Boston if it had brought along more than 11 players. Two lines and one spare forward are not enough in the Provincial League.

New Haven, Indianapolis Lead

By the Associated Press

There seems to be no way of figuring "form" in the International-American Hockey League this season other than stringing along with the current divisional leaders, Indianapolis and New Haven. And even they didn't figure in pre-season calculations as teams likely to set a hot pace.

For example, the Philadelphia Ramblers, who romped away with the eastern division title last season, have had all sorts of trouble this year. Yet they have come along lately, winning a few games here and there, to get almost to within striking distance of Providence and Springfield, which are staging a close second-place duel.

Only last Saturday they took a 5-0 licking from the Hershey Bears at Hershey. But last night they not only turned the tables, but smashed Goalie Nick Damore's string of three shutout games by whipping the Bears, 3—0.

It wasn't quite so surprising that the Springfield Indians trimmed the Pittsburgh Hornets, 4-2 in last night's other game, even though the Indians had been beaten twice in week-end games. For Springfield had shown the power to score against Indianapolis and New Haven, while the Hornets' defeat last night was their fifth straight.

At Philadelphia the Ramblers held the upper hand all the way as they squared the season's series with their nearest rivals. Hugh Gustafson and Lude Wareing scored second-period goals on three-man plays. In the third frame Stan Smith knocked in his second goal of the year after Rookie Johnny Polich had done a fine job of getting the puck to him.

Pat Egan led the Springfield attack with two goals and an assist. Frank Beisler and Roger Jenkins made the others. Pete Bessone of West Springfield notched the first goal of the game for the Hornets, who then were held scoreless until Johnny Sherf tallied in the third period.

The standings, including last night's games:

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New Haven	14	8	1	29	75	69
Providence	11	10	2	24	66	63
Springfield	10	12	3	23	73	70
Philadelphia	7	11	4	18	56	64

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Indianapolis	15	7	4	34	86	60
Hershey	9	10	3	21	54	60
Cleveland	8	9	4	20	46	53
Syracuse	8	11	4	20	45	53
Pittsburgh	8	12	3	19	45	54

Now a Hockey Fan

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Lou Gehrig (right), former star first sacker of the New York Yankees and recently appointed member of the Parole Commission, is pictured in one of his first public appearances since the close of the baseball season as he viewed a hockey match at Madison Square Garden between the New York Rangers and the Boston Bruins. With Gehrig is Dr. Paul A. O'Leary. The former baseball star who established an all-time record for consecutive games, among other notable achievements on the diamond, was forced into retirement during the past season.

McGill Coach Wins

ST. SAUVEUR, Que. (CP)—Jim Houghton, coach of McGill University ski team and member of Montreal Red Birds Club, captured first place Jan. 1 in St. Sauveur Ski Club's annual slalom race. His time was 54.4s.

Second to Houghton in a field of 70 was Doug Mann of McGill, timed at 54.8. A second slower than Mann, Alex Bright of Hochebirge Ski Club placed third.

A number of American skiers were entered in the contest which opened the 1940 schedule of competition of the Laurentian ski zone.

The Hochebirge Club, whose members are mostly New England skiers, was represented by two competitors besides Bright. Bob Livermore, timed at 59.2 was seventh and S. Wakeman was 10th with 62.

W. Chapin, representing Dartmouth College finished 11th. His time was 62.2.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 7, Yale 2.
Dartmouth 6, Williams 2.
Harvard 4, Princeton 6.
M. I. T. 9, St. Lawrence 5.
Colgate 6, Union 2.
Cornell 5, Hamilton 4.
Middlebury 2, Williams 1.

Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

N. Y. Rovers 7, Montreal Royals 8.
Atlantic City 3, Montreal 3.
River Vale 2, Washington 8.

Southern California Expected to Walk Off With Hockey Honors—Bowl Contests

Gonzaga Unlikely to Appear For Hoover Cup Competition

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Unless Gonzaga University of Washington is allowed a last-minute entry to the Hoover Cup competition at Yosemite this week, the University of Southern California will carry off the hockey and speed skating championship again. But for the first time in the decade of competition for this trophy of far-western ice supremacy, a Troy win without the powerful Gonzaga skaters of this season can hardly mean far-western supremacy. For Gonzaga just finished as runner-up to Toronto University in the first Pacific Southwest international intercollegiate invitation ice-hockey tournament, at Westwood Ice Gardens.

The Jan. 4-6 tourney in the ice-bound National Park at present calls for the usual competition between U. S. C., Cal, Loyola, and U. C. L. A., heretofore the best in the West. Now comes Gonzaga to challenge that exclusive rating.

Troy Monopoly

The Cup was put up in 1930 by Herbert Hoover, and Troy has almost monopolized it since: having won in 1931, '32, '33, '34, '36, and '39. Loyola of Los Angeles had been the chief challenger among western teams, having had its hands on the Cup from time to time.

Troy inaugurated intersectional play in 1937 when its barn-storming record included two wins over Minnesota, co-holder of the Big 10 title at the time; in 1938 Troy beat out Alberta twice, Illinois, John Carroll, New York's St. Nicholas Hockey Club, and Minnesota twice, losing to Toronto, McGill, and Harvard, and tying Queen's of Kingston, Ont.

Mammoth Outdoor Rink

This season the northerners swung down and copped the local cup; in the three nights of the tourney at the mammoth outdoor artificial rink, Toronto squeaked by the U. C. L. A. Bruins 2-0, outpaced Loyola 6-3, and in the finals nipped Gonzaga 5-1. The latter had outpaced the surprised Trojans 4-2, blanked the Bruins 4-0, and entered the Toronto game a slight favorite. Troy meanwhile salvaged something in drubbing Cal 4-1 and Loyola 6-0; this latter game was the worst defeat Troy had ever handed its cross-town rivals. So if Loyola is the only hopeful team to head Troy, it looks like Troy will have no trouble at Yosemite — unless Gonzaga or Toronto stops off en route home.

* * *

Los Angeles's new Pro-Bowl game may be overshadowed by the tradition of Pasadena's Rose Bowl collegiate game, but probably no better football is ever seen than that of this post-season finale, this year being held in Gilmore Stadium on Jan. 7. When the "world champion" Green Bay Packers of the National League meet the popular-vote All Star pick-up eleven, the following outstanding players—as indicated by 1939 National League records—will be seen:

Andy Farkas, Washington Redskins—leading scorer, a new record of 68 points; Parker Hall, Cleveland Rams—completed 106 passes for a new record, and kicked the season's longest punt—80 yards; Don Hutson, Packers—caught 34 passes for a new record of 846 yards gained, and also set marks for all-times catches, 159, and all-time yardage, 2,890; Davey O'Brien, Phila. Eagles—most completed passes in one game, 21 (new record), and most yards gained by passing in a season, 1,324, new record; Frank Filchock, Redskins—greatest passing efficiency, 55 completions out of 89 throws, a new record of 61.7 per cent—he threw to Farkas for a 99-yard gain, a new record; Filchock also "chocked" the most touchdown passes this season, 11; Ward Cuff, N. Y. Giants—most field goals, 7; and Jim Benton, Rams, caught most touchdown passes, 7.

In their college days nearly all the 55 players on the two teams meeting in this game carved out impressive records; those selected on first All-America pro teams (such as Associated Press, United Press, or league coaches') are: Jim Poole, Giants; Joe Stydahar, Chicago Bears; Mel Hein, Giants; Hall, Rams; Farkas, Redskins; and O'Brien, Eagles.

Robert K. Shellaby

Holding the Fort for Troy

U. S. C.

Left to right: Bev North, Sid Lovitt and Al Fitzgerald, defensemen, University of Southern California hockey team.

Canadiens In Fifth Place As Hawks Win

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	5	3	60	41	29
Toronto	13	6	3	66	43	29
Rangers	10	3	7	57	28	27
Chicago	8	11	1	40	64	17
Canadiens	7	11	3	50	57	16
Americans	7	14	1	45	58	15
Detroit	5	13	3	33	58	13

Result Dec. 30

Toronto 4, Chicago 2.

Results Dec. 31

Rangers 5, Americans 2.
Boston 6, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 2.

Results Jan. 1

Americans 1, Canadiens 6.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

Next moves in this sometimes-mystifying hockey business seem to be to fire goalies Claude Bourque of Montreal and Cecil (Tiny) Thompson of Detroit, or their respective managers.

Practically everyone concerned is ready to admit the goalies and the managers usually aren't to blame for losing streaks, but they are the ones who usually get soaked when there is serious trouble with any national league club.

And as a result of last night's contests, Montreal's Canadiens are out of fourth place for the first time, giving way to the Chicago Black Hawks. Detroit's Red Wings have dropped to the cellar, and the New York Americans have captured sixth place. To bring about those changes, Chicago defeated Detroit, 1-0, and the Americans beat the Canadiens by the same count.

Returning to the goalies, it wasn't until Mike Karakas, recently rated one of the league's best net minders, was shipped off to Providence and Paul Goodman was called in, that the Black Hawks managed to move up a notch in the standings. Goodman turned in his first victory for Chicago last night, performing brilliantly when his team was short handed in the lively third period.

Johnny Gottselig, veteran stick handling artist, beat Thompson, Detroit's $15,000 purchase a year or so ago, for the only goal after Syd Howe fell in an effort to overtake him. And that isn't likely to mean trouble for Tiny, whose only bad lickings this season have come from Toronto.

At New York, Bourque, who was given his job with the Canadiens last season when Wilf Cude began to let too many goals get past him, performed well, but not quite well enough. Buzz Boll's 20-footer in the second period was the only shot that got past him, but that and the Americans' close checking were enough to give Montreal its seventh-straight defeat. And in two games just before, Bourque had seen an even dozen shots whizz past him.

Might and Deception Feature New Year's Day Grid Affairs

NEW YORK (AP)—The might of Southern California's Trojans and the Texas Aggies, the deception of Georgia Tech's Engineers and the defensive skill of Clemson's Tigers carried those four teams to victories in outstanding "bowl" football games.

More than 280,000 fans in six cities welcomed the New Year on the gridiron.

Southern California, preserving its unbeaten record in the Rose Bowl fixture, defeated Tennessee 14 to 0 before 92,000 spectators. It was the sixth Trojan victory in the classic.

Texas A. & M., led by jarring John Kimbrough, gave the South a convincing demonstration of power football by conquering Tulane, 14-13, in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl where 73,000 watched.

Christman Stopped

Georgia Tech stopped Missouri's Paul Christman after the first touchdown, then went on to win 21-7 with a dazzling display of passing and running at 36,500 fans filled Miami's Orange Bowl.

Clemson, with All-America Banks McFadden looking after the defense and Sophomore Charley Timmons leading the attack, defeated Boston College 6-3 in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, Texas. A disappointing crowd of 20,000 saw the game.

At San Francisco, 45,000 spectators sat in a steady rain to see the West's All Stars trounce a picked Eastern team 28 to 11 in the 15th annual Shrine charity game.

Catholic University and Arizona State of Tempe played a scoreless tie in the El Paso, Texas Sun Bowl, filled to its capacity of 15,000.

Southern California's triumph was perhaps the outstanding event of the day, for the Trojans not only scored on Tennessee, a feat which 15 opponents hadn't been able to do in a two-season stretch, but handed the Vols their first defeat in 23 games. And they did it in convincing style, too, outplaying the Southerners practically all the way.

Final Minutes

One touchdown came in the last two minutes of the first half, when Ambrose Schindler plunged the last foot of a 27-yard march. The other was made on an 85-yard drive in the final two minutes of the game with Schindler again engineering the tally. For the final yard, he passed to Al Krueger, who caught the winning pass against Duke a year ago.

A record fell at New Orleans, too, where the South's largest football crowd saw a thrilling battle. Kimbrough was the biggest part of the show, for almost alone he carried the ball 70 yards on seven plays in the waning minutes to score the winning touchdown after Bob Kellog's 75-yard runback of a punt had given Tulane the lead.

Brilliant Runs

Two brilliant runs, one of them 59 yards on an end-around play by Rob Ison, the other 34 yards by Earl Wheby, and some brilliant passing by little Johnny Bosch gave Georgia Tech its decisive triumph.

The passing of Leroy Zimmerman of San Jose (Calif.) State and the kicking of Arkansas' Kay Eakin featured the West's ninth triumph in the All-Star contest. Fumbles and a bad pass from center helped the victors increase their score.

At the Sun Bowl neither Catholic nor Tempe could get inside the other's 15-yard line.

HONOLULU (AP)—Oregon State College defeated the University of Hawaii football team, 39-6 before 12,000 spectators Jan. 1 in the Pineapple Bowl.

The powerful Orangemen scored three times in the first quarter, once in the third and twice in the final period.

Hawaii's lone tally came in the second quarter after a flashy passing attack caught the Beavers flat-footed.

The victory was Oregon State's second in a week. The Beavers defeated Healani 28-0 Christmas Day.

Bowl Results

Rose Bowl

1902—Michigan 49, Stanford 0.
1914—Wash. State 14, Brown 0.
1917—Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0.
1918—U. S. Marines 19, Camp Lewis 7.
1919—Naval Training 17, Marines 0.
1920—Harvard 7, Oregon 6.
1921—California 28, Ohio State 0.
1922—Wash. & Jeff. 0, California 0.
1923—So. Calif. 14, Penn. State 3.
1924—Annapolis 14, Univ. of Wash. 14.
1925—Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10.
1926—Alabama 20, Univ. of Wash. 19.
1927—Alabama 7, Stanford 7.
1928—Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6.
1929—Georgia T. 8, California 7.
1930—So. Calif. 47, Pittsburgh 14.
1931—Alabama 24, Washington State 0.
1932—So. Calif. 21, Tulane 12.
1933—So. Calif. 35, Pittsburgh 0.
1934—Columbia 7, Stanford 0.
1935—Alabama 29, Stanford 13.
1936—Stanford 7, So. Methodist 0.
1937—Pittsburgh 21, Univ. of Wash. 0.
1938—California 13, Alabama 0.
1939—So. Calif. 7, Duke 3.
1940—So. Calif. 14, Tennessee 0.

East-West

1925—West 6, East 0 (December).
1927—West 7, East 3 (January).
1927—West 18, East 6 (December).
1928—East 20, West 0 (January).
1930—East 10, West 7 (January).
1930—West 3, East 0 (December).
1932—East 6, West 0 (January).
1933—West 21, East 13.
1934—West 12, East 0.
1935—West 19, East 13.
1936—East 19, West 3.
1937—East 3, West 0.
1938—East 0, West 0.
1939—West 14, East 0.
1940—West 28, East 11.

Sugar Bowl

1935—Tulane 20, Temple 0.
1936—Texas Christian 3, Lou. State 2.
1937—Santa Clara 21, Lou. State 14.
1938—Santa Clara 6, Lou. State 0.
1939—Texas Chris. 15, Carnegie Tech 7.
1940—Texas Aggies 14, Tulane 13.

Orange Bowl

1935—Bucknell 25, Miami 0.
1936—Cath. U. 3, Lewiston State 2.
1937—Duquesne 13, Miss. State 12.
1938—Alabama P. 6, Michigan State 0.
1939—Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0.
1940—Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7.

Sun Bowl

1936—Hardin Sims. 14, New Mex. State 14.
1937—Hardin Sims. 34, Texas Coll. Mines 6.
1938—W. Va. 7, Texas Tech. 6.
1939—Utah. 26, New Mexico 0.
1940—Catholic Univ. 0, Arizona State 0.

Cotton Bowl

1937—Texas Chris. 14, Marquette 6.
1938—Rice 28, Colorado U. 14.
1939—St. Mary's (Calif.) 20, Texas Tech 13.
1940—Clemson 6, Boston College 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Doyle Nave's pass to Al Krueger in last 45 seconds gave Southern California 7-3 victory over Duke in Rose Bowl football game before 91,000 spectators.

Paterson Skater Bests Schroeder For Senior Crown

NEWBURGH, N. Y. Jan. 2 (AP)—John Roukema of Paterson, N. J., won the Middle Atlantic senior ice skating championship yesterday.

Before a crowd of 8,000, Roukema defeated Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, 1937 and 1938 champion, in the 880-yard skate-off to break a point standing tie, zipping over the added route in 1m. 52 3-5s.

Roukema won the 880-yard senior title in 1m. 20s., with Schroeder second and Tommy Smith of Utica third. He was second to Schroeder in the mile, a distance that Eddie skated in 2m. 55s.

Schroeder also won the Joseph F. Donoghue memorial three-mile race in 9m. 27 3-5s. Henry Vanputen of New York was second and John E. Simmons of Norwalk, Conn., third.

The women's title went to Virginia Jahn of Cresskill, N. J., who also won her title in skate-off. She and Carmelia Landry of Fitchburgh, Mass., were tied and in the 440-yard race-off, the new champion was clocked in 47 1-5s.

The titleholder won the regular 440-yard event in 46 seconds flat, and Miss Landry was third. Miss Landry captured the 220 in 21 3-5 for their major triumphs.

In the intermediate division, Clayton Whitney of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., outsped J. Bulrice of Lake Placid in another championship skate-off after Whitney had won the 440-yard race and Bulrice had captured the 880.

John Schneider of Brooklyn copped the junior title, taking both the 440 and 880-yard events, the first in 40 1-5s. and the second in 1m. 30 1-5s.

Tommy Stanton of Newburgh is the new junior titlist. He won the 220-yard event in 23 3-5s. and the 440 in 46 3-5. Richard Littlefield, Providence, was third in the former.

Fred Janci, Norwalk, Conn., was second in the senior 220, won by Ted Ellenwood of Fort Johnson in 19 4-5s. Lee Lavalle, Providence, R. I., was third.

National League Fielding Marks Measure Accurately

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Baseball people usually contend that fielding figures are no accurate measurement of a player's worth to a club defensively, but they are not likely to find much fault with the National League averages announced over the week end.

The argument against averages as a criterion of fielding prowess has been that they penalized the player who tried to snare the hard chances and favored the fellow who played his position on a dime.

Danning a Leader

But the figures and facts jibed well in the senior circuit last season and based strictly on percentages for players in 100 or more games, the League's fielding leaders were:

Catcher Harry Danning, New York, .991; First Baseman Frank McCormick, Cincinnati, .996; Second Baseman Stu Martin, St. Louis, .977; Shortstop Bill Jurges, New York, .965; Third Baseman Merrill May, Philadelphia, .9564; and Outfielders Terry Moore, St. Louis, .994; Johnny Cooney, Boston, .9919; and Frank Demaree and Joe Moore, both New York and both .9855.

McCormick Stars

McCormick, in leading the first basemen, established a new record for double plays by praticipating in 153 in 156 games. The old mark was 150 in 145 games by Gus Suhr when he was with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Suhr was second in fielding with .994 last season and Zeke Bonura of the New York Giants third.

Bonura, incidentally, was one of the examples often cited by opponents of the averages because he led American League first basemen in fielding in three different years although notoriously weak defensively. His mark of .992 was one point below the winning figure he had in 1938 with the Washington Senators.

Competition Close

The competition was close for leadership at most positions. Martin's advantage at the keystone sack was only a single notch over Lonnie Frey, who had a great year for the Reds. At third base May, in his first season finished in a virtual deadlock with the veteran Stanley Hack of the Chicago Cubs, whose average was .9558 against May's .9564. There were 32 pitchers with perfect fielding marks.

On the other hand, Jurges and Danning had no real rivals and with these two safety pins for a starter, the Giants topped all clubs in fielding with a .975 percentage.

Boston Bees High

The Boston Bees made the most double plays, 178, and had the most assists, 1910. The Chicago Cubs had the most errors, 186, and naturally enough finished last in fielding.

Among the individual features of the season, the feat of Terry Moore in fielding .994 tied the league record for outfielders set by Leonard Koenecke of Brooklyn in 1934 and tied in 1936 by John Cooney while with the Dodgers.

Billy Herman of Chicago tied a mark held by three players in playing 156 games at second base for the Cubs.

Burgess Whitehead, the Giants' second baseman most of the season, equalled a record held by several other players by making 11 assists in a game against Boston.

Ernie Lombardi, the big Cincinnati catcher, for the fifth consecutive year had the most passed balls, 15.

Manager Charles (Gabby) Hartnett of the Cubs, by catching 86 games, brought his lifetime mark to 1734 games for a new service record.

Toomey Boxing Head

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP)—Appointment of I. F. "Crip" Toomey, Director of Athletics of California Agricultural College at Davis, as chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's boxing rules committee, was announced yesterday.

Toomey succeeds W. H. Cowell, athletics director at the University of New Hampshire and secretary-treasurer of the American Football Coaches' Association.

Tennessee Rooter

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Walter Maple, Jr., of Knoxville, puts in his bid as Tennessee's No. 1 rooter at yesterday's Rose Bowl Game.

Walter, who is 14, said he hitchhiked the 2,500 miles out here, with his parents consent. He added that he started without a penny, had 35 cents when he arrived.

Coast Conference Meets

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP)—The voluminous Atherton report was due to figure in the proceedings as the Pacific Coast Conference went into its final midwinter meeting today.

Compiled by Edwin N. Atherton, skilled investigator, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, the report deals with the recruiting and subsidization of athletes in the 10 member schools of the conference.

Behind closed doors, faculty advisors were expected to use the report as a foundation for discussion of future policies and practices in the conference.

Three Days

Sessions were scheduled for three days, with the managers' group of the conference slated to meet concurrently the last two days.

This division is to draw up schedules for various sports during the session.

Atherton visited every school in the conference, interviewing athletes on phases of their participation in all sports. Details of his findings have not been revealed because the schools agreed from the outset it would be confidential. Out of the affair may come the appointment of a Commissioner of Athletics, who will be vested with authority to govern practices in the universities.

Prof. William B. Owens of Stanford University is President of the Conference. He is also President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which last week adopted a code compelling members to hew strictly to amateur ethics.

I. C. 4-A Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, has been readmitted to the organization, and the United States Military Academy has been accepted as a new member, it has been announced by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Officer of the I. C. 4-A. Their admission increased the total membership to 46 colleges.

Wesleyan, one of the 13 charter members in 1875, withdrew in 1914. The two colleges were elected by a mail vote and will be eligible to compete in the I. C. 4-A indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden, March 2.

Panthers Take Ski Tournament At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Middlebury College won the Lake Placid Club's 19th annual College Week ski tournament yesterday as Eddie Gignac leaped 32½ and 34 meters respectively in the jumping event.

The diminutive Gignac's performance enabled the Vermonters to amass 492.5 points without losing a single event as against Harvard's 478.1 points and Yale's 465.6.

Awarded Trophy

Gignac, who also was awarded the Ski Meister Trophy for the best all-round showing in the competition which began Thursday, nosed out Phil Cole, Williams, in the jumping event. Cole leaped 30½ and 31 meters respectively.

Gignac accounted for 146.9 of Middlebury's points.

Williams was fourth in the final team standing with 464.5 points, followed by Princeton, 433.4; Colgate, 366.9; Cornell, 307.1; Syracuse, 257.7; Hamilton, 229; Penn State, 154.5; Queen's, 89.6; Toronto, 30.8.

The first 15 finishers and their distances in the jumping event:

Gignac, Middlebury, 32½, 34.
Cole, Williams, 30½, 31.
Frank Trudeau, Yale, 29½, 30½.
Gayle Aiken, Yale, 30½, 28.
Richard Whittemore, Harvard, 29½, 29½.
Lloyd Butterfield, Harvard, 28, 29½.
William Eddy, Jr., Princeton, 25½, 28½.
Vincent Carpenter, Yale, 26, 26½.
Adelbert Ames, Harvard, 30½, 24½.
Ira Townsend, Middlebury, 24, 26½.
John Mathewson, Colgate, 27½, 24.
Serge Cagarin, Yale 26, 24.
Elzert Cole, Middlebury, 25, 26.
Roger B. Wilson, Harvard, 24½, 25.

Six-Day Bike Winner

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP)—Charley Bergna of Paterson, N. J., and Archie Bollaert of Detroit won Cleveland's six-day international bike race Saturday night. They gained a lap in the last half hour over five teams that had been tied with them for the lead.

Harold Gjolme Wins Ski Event At Sun Valley

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Jan. 2 (AP)—Harold Gjolme of the University of Washington winter sports team leaped to victory yesterday in the ski jump, final event of Sun Valley's second annual intercollegiate ski meet, and clinched the tournament championship.

Gjolme, son of Reidar Gjolme, former Norwegian ski jumping champion, compiled a total of 381.57 points out of a possible 400 in the meet's four events and was awarded the Bradley Plate, championship trophy, Gjolme finished second in the downhill race, fourth in cross-country and sixth in the slalom.

Gjolme outclassed 17 others to score 220 points with two graceful leaps of 33 and 33½ meters from the 40-meter jump on Ruud Mountain. Steve Jewett, Dartmouth College, placed fifth.

Kathleen Harriman of Bennington College, Vermont, winner of Sunday's girls' slalom race, repeated with a victory in the girls' downhill yesterday. She was timed at 4m. 41s.

Joe Dunford of Dartmouth, winner of Saturday's cross-country race slipped badly in the three subsequent events and was well down the list in the final point computations.

Sutherland Sought

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2 (AP)—Arthur J. Rooney has disclosed he is seeking Dr. John B. (Jock) Sutherland to coach his Pittsburgh Pirate professional football team next season.

Rooney said after a conference with the former Pitt mentor that he is ready with an attractive proposition and would like to close the deal. He added, however, that the conference was strictly to sound out Jock's availability.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

Stanford 55, Columbia 31.
Pennsylvania 37, California 34.
Santa Clara 52, City College of N. Y. 30.
Colorado 54, St. John's (New York) 39.
Pittsburgh 34, Ohio State 30.
Michigan 29, Cornell 24.
Marquette 49, Iowa 43 (overtime).
Nebraska 53, Wisconsin 43.
Northwestern 47, Notre Dame 37.
Drake 33, Iowa State 29.
Rochester (N. Y.) 37, Dartmouth 35.
George Washington 49, Florida 36.
Baltimore 54, Clemson 40.
Tennessee 54, King 17.
Evansville (Ind.) 38, Kansas State 32.
Depaul (Chicago) 46, Centenary 14.
Xavier (Cincinnati) 41, O. Wesleyan 28.
Colorado College 37, New Mexico 32.
Idaho 45, Gonzaga 40.
New Mexico State 29, U. C. L. A. 28.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 42, Calif. Aggies 38.
Kansas 52, Washburn 34.
Oklahoma A. and M. 37, Texas Tech 34.

Name Changed to Mack

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP)—The parents of Ray Mack, Cleveland Indians' second baseman, have received court permission to change their name from Mickovsky to Mack. The father, Joseph, declared the old name was difficult to pronounce and easy to misspell. Ray Mack forsook the family name, which is Bohemian, when he entered baseball.

Umstaedter Junior Champion

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The first championship of the new year is held by Bill Umstaedter of Milburn, N. J., who defeated his best friend, Dick Bender, of Westfield, N. J., 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, to capture the national junior tennis championship.

Umstaedter, No. 1 netman on the Louisiana State University team, isn't a particularly compelling character on the court, playing a quiet game with little resort to crowd-pleasing antics.

Bender Favored

So it was, despite his No. 1 seeding, that Bill was not regarded the favorite when he took the floor against the third seeded Bender yesterday. When Bender won the second set, Umstaedter was expected to crack. Instead, he won the last five games of the final set, fighting off a 1—4 deficit to annex the crown and succeed Joey Fishbach of New York, who was not defending because he had passed the 18-year age limit.

Off the court, Umstaedter's color is definitely improved. He talks of his new car, and how he expects to travel when he gets the chance. He did 56,000 miles in four months in his old car.

Doubles Partner

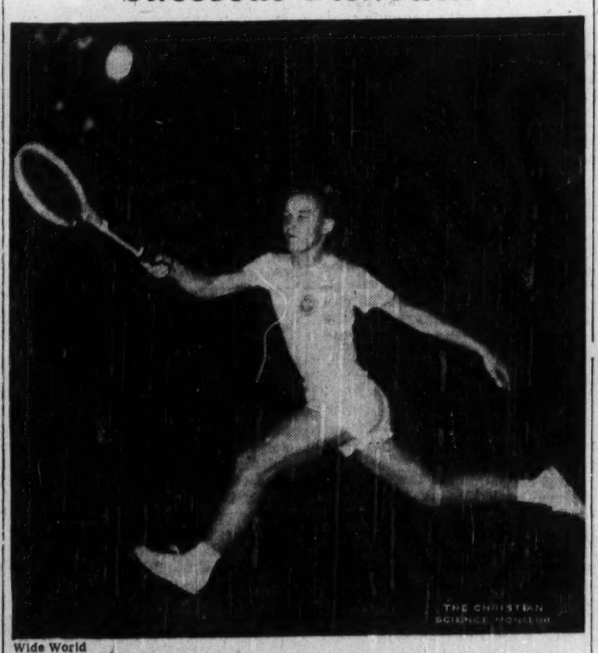
Bender, Umstaedter's doubles partner, ruefully recalled yesterday that in 13 meetings with Umstaedter, he won only once, and that in an exhibition match when "Billie wasn't trying."

Bill soothed him by saying, "There were more people at that match than at any of our others."

This is Umstaedter's last year as a junior, and a good long-range guess is that Bender will follow in his pal's footsteps next year.

Bobby Bensinger of Washington, D. C., captured the national boys' tennis championship when he defeated Irvin Dorfman of New York, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4. Bensinger succeeds Jimmy Evert of Chicago, who graduated to the junior tournament this year, and was an unsuccessful semifinalist.

Succeeds Fishbach



Wide World

Bill Umstaedter of Louisiana State University, who won the United States junior indoor tennis title over the week end by defeating Dick Bender of Westfield, N. J., 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. Joey Fishbach of New York did not defend, as he has passed the age limit

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
Leading Articles

JANUARY 6, 1940

WHAT DO THE ALLIES SEEK OF AMERICA? By Winthrop W. Case
Discussion of various phases of international finance, and the effect of the contemporary British and French purchasing system on United States manufacturers and exporters.

"BILLY" PHELPS OF YALE By Pearl Strachan
An interview with Yale's illustrious orator in which two Barrie fans talk of men and books and other things that are lasting in civilization.

RUSSIA LOOKS AT BESSARABIA By R. H. Markham
Our Central European correspondent analyzes the reasons why Russia may venture to step into Bessarabia as its first push into the Balkans.

'OUTWARD SIGN OF AN INWARD GRACE By Dorothea D. Kohn
Seeing the country on blades is a thrilling game for the 37 foreign skaters in the All-Star European Ice Revue now on tour in the principal cities of the United States.

THE COMMUNISTS TAKE TO THE LIFE BOATS By John Herling
The impact made by the German-Russian non-aggression agreements finds many of Communism's disillusioned champions in American press and universities fast forsaking the cause.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE MOVIES By Frank Daugherty
While there seems to be some disagreement as to the exact date of the origin of the motion picture, 1940 seems as good a year as any to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary, and the development leading to the present excellent films.

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The Home Forum

Bringing Home The Cows

SOME cows poetically come home at milking time to stand lowing at the pasture bars. But not mine. If mine do happen to be home at the right time, it is purely coincidence, and, to show me that they don't really mean to be punctual, the animals wait under a tree or by the watering trough, but never by the gate. There is certainly an air of aloofness about them as they chew their cuds and gaze intently into space. And, though I rejoice because the work is done much quicker and I get to my desk a full hour ahead of time, I have a feeling, as the day goes on, that I have missed something. There are times when I scold my cows and tell them that I waste the best part of my life looking for them; and times when I realize that, because of their truancy, I have come to know and love our hills well. Also my eyesight has grown keener, and my ears have grown sharp with listening for the sound of a shaken bell.

* * *

Roughly, my cow-hunting grounds divide into two parts: the mountain on the west side of the canyon and the chain of hills on the east side. The mountain on the west side is covered with brush and boulders and, when I look for cattle there, I know it is a magic mountain. Some of the cows are gray, like stone; some are dark, like shadows of bushes, some are the color of bare earth. Now the mountain must love to have the cows on it, for it does everything possible to keep me from finding them. The stones begin to move around and graze and switch their tails; the bushes do likewise, and I have to be quite close to them before they turn back into stones and bushes again. Bells aren't the help that they should be; for sometimes the mountain rejoices in fooling me with echoes, and the cows rejoice in fooling me by hiding in the brush and holding ever so still so as not to shake even a half-note from their bells.

* * *

On the east side of the canyon the hills are equally confusing, being full of cosy little hiding-places in draws and clumps of brush. If I go around a hill on one side, the cows keep out of sight on the other. If I climb to the top for a look in every direction, the cows, likely as not, have taken to cover and are as invisible as baby quail in shadows.

Sometimes, after climbing around on the west mountain and exploring the east hills, I find the cows in the canyon, sleeping by the spring. Then they have no least desire to come home, because they don't want a drink, and hay is no temptation to animals filled with grass and deer-weed.

There is one thing to be thankful for. Cattle are not as fond of travel as horses are, so I do not need look for them in Sky Valley or on the farthest hill where the second spring is. They are bound to be somewhere fairly near; the only question is where. And, when I am trying to discover where, I am led to some of the most beautiful parts of our land and shown the best views of distant mountains. I learn which wildflowers respond first to winter rains, and I am allowed to catch brief glimpses of some of Nature's most bashful children. One winter day I stood on a high place and saw, across the mountains, three separate rainstorms, a patch of sunshine, and a rainbow.

* * *

Sometimes I walk after cows and sometimes I go horseback. Only two of the horses really enter into the spirit of cow hunting. Penny, the sorrel, takes it seriously. He knows well that we are looking for cows, so he keeps his head up and his ears alert and he stops often to look and listen and scent the breeze. And, when he spies a cow, he makes me think of a dog pointing, only he does his pointing with his ears and eyes, standing rigid and simply staring the creature down, be it ever so far away. When I ride Penny, he needs no hand on the reins. He goes looking for cows, and all I need do is relax in the saddle.

Pepper Tree is interested in finding the cows, but for a different reason. He is glad to find them, because then it is time to start homeward. He dislikes being ridden over the hills; and, if I let him have his head, he insists on looking for cows in the direction of home. He is helpful only in that he usually discovers the whereabouts of the animals a second before I do. He lets me know right away that the cows are near, even if they are in the bushes where I don't see them. He is so pleased to find them that he flings up his head and greets them with a loud whinny as though they were horses who might answer him. It is a whinny of relief. "Now," he says, "we can go home." And he is so anxious to get them home that he bites at their tails all the way down the slopes.

Sometimes the dog, Michael, is a help. But, more often than not, his imagination gets the better of him. When I say: "Find the cows, Michael," he peers intently into tiny crevices of rocks, looks in rabbit burrows, and snuffs under leaves.

* * *

In the mornings, the search can be leisurely because, after all, there is the whole day in which to look for cattle. Then half the land is in shade, in shadows or rocks ferns are damp, and the air has such a clean leafy smell that breathing is fun. The canyon is filled with the sounds of birds' wings and birds' voices; rabbits scurry around and ground squirrels scold. If I am a-foot, I find it necessary to stop and rest often. On a cold morning, I love to perch on a sunny rock and look down at the colored valley. In summer, the canyon stays cool and shaded nearly all morning, and there I'm tempted to take a long rest.

Looking for cattle late in the afternoon is more serious, for cows should be found before dark if they are to be found at all. But, even so, it is hard to hurry. From some hill there is sure to be a better view of the sunset than there is at home. Sometimes the mountains take unto themselves colors so amazingly rich and beautiful that I can do no other thing but watch them brighten and dim, and then the first star surprises me. The sounds are different. Quail do not bugle clearly; they make fussy sputtering sounds as they fly into the live oaks to roost. Seemingly one by one the canyon birds stop singing, and in their place is the muted voice of the owl whose home is our mountain.

* * *

When I'm milking at last, I'm glad that the cows like to wander where they do. I press my face against their flanks, and there is the fragrance of all the good things that grow in the hills.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE STRANDED SCHOONER": *A Water Color by Andrew Wyeth*

THE SPECIAL QUALITIES of a water color are particularly suited to convey the gray mistiness and wetness of this wind-swept scene on the coast of Maine. The loose, wet handling of the water color is entirely in the spirit of the subject, shown in the reflections in the puddles, in the blurred line of the far horizon, and in the lowering sky. This water color, though not derivative, is in the tradition of Winslow Homer, America's foremost water colorist and painter of bold marine subjects. Water colors such as these have the air of being quickly executed with broad brush strokes and with a spontaneous freedom. So they are, but much has been conceived and thought out first, before the brush has been put to the paper. It takes a well-trained and disciplined craftsman and artist to achieve this ease of expression.

Andrew Wyeth is such an artist, despite the fact that he has but recently passed his twenty-first year. The son of N. C. Wyeth, a well-known artist and mural painter, young Andrew began painting at a very early age. He received instruction from his father, as did his three sisters who are also artists. His first one-man exhibition was held in New York, when he had just turned twenty, and was received with great acclaim by the critics and the public. Indeed, every picture in the exhibition was sold—a record many a more famous and mature artist would be proud of. He has also written two books; the first being published when he was eighteen.

Much of the young artist's life has been spent in Maine, and his love and feeling for it are clearly evident in his water colors and in the very painstaking drawings he also makes. The latter prove his good and solid knowledge of drawing, composition, and construction, which his father made sure that he received. But the spirit and enthusiasm remain predominant, backed by his understanding and proficiency—a zest well reflected in this characteristic Maine scene. The gusty sky, the watery sweep of rock and shore, and the intent poses of the onlookers at the incident are convincingly set forth. Indeed, an old Maine fisherman who had not been at the scene remarked with delight, upon seeing the picture, that he recognized all the men there by their backs alone.

B. T.

Snow in the Woods

This is a soundless place. White stillness above,
White stillness below.
Here will no bird of the forest call out,
No wind blow.
There are no paths in this wood. The trees stand hushed,
Heavy with snow.
Everything waits, and waiting forgets time's beat.
Silent, I go.
Only my heart, relentless, beats loud in my breast,
My heart, steady and slow.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

Fisherman's Island

The dawn was fog: the close, invisible gull
was a harsh and wingless cry in the heavy cloud.
Beyond the vanished islands, the warning bell
rocked with the ground-swell, muted and unloud.
Hushed too by the salty white, the fog-horn spoke
of the further reef; no fisherman unfurled
his patched brown sails; but while the flood-tide broke,
he knew his island as his small green world.

The village, whose steep cobbled streets went down
to ancient wharves long home to sturdy hulls,
had turned into a huddled ghostly town
circled by voices of the restless gulls.
Men would mend nets today, put dreams together,
content with a dooryard full of silver weather.

FRANCES FROST

"The Back Door to the States"

BUT OF ALL the approaches to the Northern Continent, none—not even the Golden Gate—so fitly preludes the American scene as that of the St. Lawrence: its quiet unfolding of coast after coast upon an immense sea, under an immense sky, like the opening of a symphony; its unhurried revelation of boundless land following upon boundless water, with the man-made settlements in their true microscopic proportion—even the cities, as yet, mere incidents on the fringes of the stream.

I thought of other harbors I had known,—of Suez, with its back streets smiling slyly at the veneer of French and British efficiency; of Alexandria, reclining for centuries under its dome of golden cloud on a sapphire floor; of Marseilles, winking at the sunset, past the too dramatic splendor of the Château d'If; of the drab fussiness of Havre, and the unpretentious intimacy of the great English ports,—and all seemed not merely in a different space, but in a different time; rather as if, in this Western world, time and space were not yet finally dissevered.

They call it the "back door to the States"—the way south from Montreal, between Champlain and the White Mountains, through the valley of the Connecticut. It has the immense advantage of postponing all sight of an American city. Instead, one sees the land—a land aloof, reserved, and shy of humankind.

Southern England in the fifth or the twelfth century probably looked to the traveling stranger as much assimilated as do the New England hills today; though in truth it was more so. . . . For it takes time, lots of time, to tame a countryside. Effort must co-operate with nature, nature with effort, if mankind is ever to seem, ever to be, at home in it.

And many of these valley villages do indeed seem at home in their environment. The forced economy of level ground, the natural areas for clearance, the natural lines of watershed and rainfall, the use of local rock and wood in building, of water power in simple manufacture, have produced a modest seemliness that rises, at times, through interest to beauty.

And where the valleys broaden, so that the plough can follow up the curves of the great hills, those dry stone walls—just as in northern England—tell their mite of history with dignity not unequal to the setting; while below, in the ampler townships, village carpentry bourgeons into as true a bit of style as you will find in America—the style of the New England cottage home, from the Connecticut Valley to Provincetown and eastern Maine.—From "America in Search of Culture," by WILLIAM AYLOTT ORTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Half a Mile Across the Sands

MONT SAINT-MICHEL, we were told, was no place to take a horse. Luncheon over, we boarded the steam tram, leaving Bergère to her fragrant hay. The diminutive train rattled off through the country, suddenly grown flat, and soon the smell of the sea filled the air. A bend in the tracks, and there loomed in the distance the rock, fortress-girt, and crowned with the thirteenth-century abbey, topped by the dwindling church spire—a giant menhir reared above the monotonous *Grève*. Then we slid onto the dike which joins the mainland to the town, perched as Le Mont is half a mile out on the sands.

A few minutes later, the train disgorged us—almost the only foreigners—at the base of the cragged promontory. . . .

Charming Mont Saint-Michel assuredly is. Far abler writers have told of it; and its appearance and history need here no word. To attempt a description of its charm, its uniqueness, its magnificent setting, would be futile; to me they are indescribable. . . . An hour or more we wandered over the fortifications, looking now at the busy, crooked, almost perpendicular streets of the little town within, now over the wet gray *sables* to the gray water without—for the tide recedes some seven miles from this Bay of Saint-Michel. — From "Brittany With Bergère," by WILLIAM M. E. WHITELOCK. (Boston: Richard C. Badger.)

Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE APOSTLE JAMES writes (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." God is Spirit; therefore His gifts must be spiritual. He is omnipotent Love, and infinite Love can bestow only love.

The promises of the Bible, beloved and revered by many from childhood, have brought comfort and solace to multitudes; its words of wisdom have instructed, inspired, and guided men to some knowledge of God. Since the Bible is inspired, spiritual vision is necessary to perceive its meaning; otherwise, much of the true beauty and practical helpfulness is lost. Christ Jesus revealed to his receptive hearers the spiritual facts of being, and he said (John 14:16, 26): "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever. . . . But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." Referring to his words, Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has said (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

The Christian Science textbook illumines the Bible, and, through the study of its teachings, thought is spiritualized. This clearer vision enables one to understand much in the Bible which heretofore had seemed hidden and obscure. Many people are deeply grateful for these two books. Their value is greater than can be reckoned, for through them many have found that their whole outlook on life has been broadened and deepened, and that they are learning how to pray in a more satisfying and intelligent manner.

To be enabled, through spiritual understanding, to go directly to God, as a child goes to an earthly parent, to realize that He is the infinite Father-Mother, ever ready and waiting to bless His children, is a priceless boon. Prayer is not begging God to do something, but rather is it bringing thought into unity with the divine source of good, so that it may appropriate the blessings which He has provided for all in abundance. Such communing with divine Love destroys fear, elevates and purifies thought, and brings peace, poise, and assurance.

Through the study of the Bible, together with Science and Health and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, and through intelligent prayer, many today are gaining the most precious gift of all, spiritual understanding. They are perceiving that man, made in the likeness of God, is wholly spiritual, and not material; the blessed child of God, reflecting Him in every true quality and having dominion over all. They are learning that mortals are not the children of God, but the offspring of the carnal or mortal mind, which must be put off for the real and spiritual. They are gaining a knowledge of God as infinite Mind, the only Mind. They are seeing that He is the divine Principle of all that really exists, changeless and eternal; to be honored and obeyed, not in blind ignorance and fear, but through a right apprehension of Him, which is the reward of those who earnestly seek Him.

What a precious legacy we have in these gifts! The whole world is enriched by the blessings they bring, and the inspiration gained through them is reaching countless seekers after Truth. Diseases of every kind have been healed, the sorrowing have been comforted, and sinners have turned from the sordid and unlovely to enjoy lives of usefulness and beauty. Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 349), "Christian Science is a divine largess, a gift of God—understood by and divinely natural to him who sits at the feet of Jesus clothed in truth, who is putting off the hypothesis of matter because he is conscious of the allness of God—'looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith.'" And she adds, "Thus the great Way-shower, invested with glory, is understood, and his words and works illustrate 'the way, the truth, and the life.'"

Happy are those who have recognized, accepted, and applied the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science! For, thus equipped, one can face unafraid the disquieting arguments of mortal mind, and go joyously on his way, grateful for the treasures of Truth which have been revealed, confident that God governs, cares for, and protects His children. In his letter to the Corinthians, Paul says (I Corinthians 2:9, 10): "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Les Dons

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'APÔTRE JACQUES ÉCRIT (Jacques 1:17): "Toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut, et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement." Dieu est Esprit, de sorte que Ses dons doivent être spirituels. Il est l'Amour tout-puissant, et cet Amour infini ne peut donner que l'amour.

Les promesses de la Bible, que beaucoup aiment et révèrent dès leur enfance, ont encouragé et consolé d'innombrables humains; ses paroles de sagesse ont instruit les hommes, les ont inspirés et guidés vers la connaissance de Dieu. Les Écritures étant inspirées, on en perçoit le sens par la vision spirituelle; faute de quoi leur vraie beauté et leur efficacité pratique sont en grande partie perdues. A des auditeurs réceptifs, le Christ Jésus révélait les faits spirituels de l'être; il leur disait (Jean 14:16, 26): "Je prierai le Père, qui vous donnera un autre Consolateur, afin qu'il soit éternellement avec vous... Mais le Consolateur, le Saint-Esprit, que le Père enverra en mon nom, celui-là vous enseignera toutes choses, et vous remettra en mémoire tout ce que je vous ai dit." Concernant ces paroles, Mary Baker Eddy a déclaré, à la page 55 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Je comprends que ce Consolateur est la Science Divine."

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien éclaire les Écritures, et par l'étude de ses enseignements, la pensée se spiritualise. Cette vision plus nette nous permet de comprendre dans la Bible bien des passages qui nous avaient paru obscurs, incompréhensibles. Ces deux livres sont pour une foule de disciples le sujet d'une profonde reconnaissance. Leur valeur surpasse toute estimation, car l'expérience prouve qu'ils peuvent changer notre conception de la vie, élargir notre horizon; ils nous apprennent à prier d'une manière beaucoup plus intelligente et satisfaisante.

Pouvoir grâce à la compréhension spirituelle s'adresser directement à Dieu comme un fils s'adresse à ses parents humains; comprendre qu'Il est le Père-Mère infini, toujours prêt à bénir Ses enfants — c'est un bienfait inestimable. La vraie prière ne consiste pas à supplier Dieu de faire quelque chose; il s'agit plutôt de mettre la pensée à l'unisson de la divine source du bien, pour qu'elle s'approprie les bénédictions que Dieu a prévues pour tous en abondance. Communier ainsi avec l'Amour divin détruit la crainte, élève et purifie la pensée, apporte la paix, l'équilibre mental et l'assurance.

Grâce à l'étude de la Bible jointe à celle de *Science et Santé* et des autres ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, grâce à la prière éclairée, beaucoup sont en voie d'acquérir le don le plus précieux, la compréhension spirituelle. Ils perçoivent que l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu n'est point matériel, mais entièrement spirituel; c'est l'enfant que Dieu bénit et qui Le reflète par des qualités véritables; il a l'empire sur toutes choses. Ils apprennent que les mortels ne sont point les enfants de Dieu, mais les rejetons de l'entendement charnel ou mortel, dont il faut se dépouiller pour revêtir la nature réelle et spirituelle. Ils acquièrent la connaissance de Dieu comme Entendement infini — le seul Entendement. Ils voient que Dieu est le divin Principe de tout ce qui existe réellement, qu'Il est immuable, éternel; qu'il faut L'honorer et Lui obéir, non pas dans la crainte et l'ignorance aveugle, mais en Le comprenant, comme y parviennent ceux qui Le cherchent en toute sincérité.

Ces dons sont pour nous un précieux héritage. Les bénédictions qu'ils apportent enrichissent le monde entier, et l'inspiration qu'ils permettent d'obtenir s'étend à d'innombrables chercheurs de la Vérité. On a pu guérir des maladies de tous genres, les affligés ont trouvé la consolation, les pécheurs se sont détournés de ce qui était sordide et déplaisant pour jouir d'une vie utile et belle. Mrs. Eddy a écrit (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 349): "La Science Chrétienne est une largesse divine, un don de Dieu — compris et divinement naturel pour le disciple assis aux pieds de Jésus et revêtu de vérité, pour celui qui renonce à l'hypothèse de la matière parce qu'il est conscient de la totalité divine — 'regardant à Jésus, le chef et le consommateur de la foi.'" Puis elle ajoute: "Ainsi l'on comprend le grand Conducteur, investi de gloire, dont les paroles et les œuvres illustrent 'le chemin, la vérité et la vie.'"

Heureux ceux qui ont reconnu, accepté, appliqué les enseignements du Christ Jésus et de la Science Chrétienne! Ainsi préparé, l'on peut sans crainte faire face aux arguments de l'entendement mortel qui voudraient vous troubler; on peut avancer avec joie, reconnaissant des trésors de Vérité révélés aux hommes et sûr que Dieu gouverne, qu'Il a soin de Ses enfants et les protège. Dans sa lettre aux Corinthiens, Paul a dit (I Cor. 2:9, 10): "Ce sont des choses que l'œil n'a point vues, que l'oreille n'a pas entendues, et qui ne sont pas montées au cœur de l'homme, mais que Dieu a préparées pour ceux qui l'aiment. Dieu nous les a révélées par l'Esprit."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

This Is the Day

Even the man accustomed now for years
To seeing first snow blanket earth and tree
And roof and roadway till his world appears
Enchanted, needs a moment until he
Can say with casualness: "It snowed last night."
And so with what surprise must creatures turn,
Who never knew a winter, to the white
Expanse beyond their burrows now, and learn
Here are familiar haunts and runways under
New covering, and learn how cold it is.
This is the day for undisguised wonder;
This is the day a rabbit finds that his
Feet pattern perfectly, and he must grow
Even more wary, hopping over snow.

ELAINE V. EMANS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1940

Rhode Island Reform Bills Await Action

Sensation promised by Governor in report of special inquiry into election frauds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—Ringing up the 1940 Legislative curtain, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt in his annual message today promised that a report is coming from the election frauds committee that "will open the eyes of the people."

He urged allocation of funds to continue the investigation of conditions that have rocked the State in recent weeks.

Rarely have the Representatives and Senators had before them such a complete picture of the major problems which they must consider, a condition due largely to the long-range program which Governor Vanderbilt and the Republican majority launched last year and scheduled for completion in 1940.

Among the matters to be considered are:

The Providence Charter Act. This will probably be the object of amendment to provide nonpartisan, off-year municipal elections.

District Court Problems

Recommendations are due by March 15 from the commission studying juvenile court procedure and district court problems.

In April the Legislature will have the report of the board named to consider redistricting Providence into five, instead of four, Senatorial districts, and revising representative, voting district and ward lines

The budget and accompanying revenue measures will command attention early in the session.

Other legislation to be considered includes:

Proposals from the Judicial Council, including recommendation of a six-member jury in civil cases and other fundamental changes in court procedure.

New appropriations for the Attorney General's department for continued work on inquiry into election frauds, with investigation into Pawtucket affairs as a vital parallel consideration.

Study of Industrial Conditions

Reports from time to time from the special commission studying industrial conditions. These reports will be for the purpose of seeking laws to cover certain phases of conditions which should not be allowed to continue, it was pointed out.

Investigation sponsored by Representative James H. Kiernan Democrat, into payment of $25,000 in State funds to the Public Administration Service which paved the groundwork for the reorganization program last year. Mr. Kiernan charges that the money was spent after a resolution asking permission was denied by the 1939 General Assembly.

Appointment of a director of coordination and finance by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Charles M. Sears, Jr., who is now serving as the result of the resignation of Preston F. Arnold, was turned down by the G. O. P.-controlled Senate last year when he was recommended by Governor Vanderbilt.

Appointment of a justice to the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Loenidas J. Pouliot, Jr.

A report of the Governor's special commission which has been studying all phases of relief.

Extension of Liquor Control

New liquor laws which would give the State greater control.

New moves on the part of religious and civic groups to curb legalized horse race betting.

Laws which will establish new building codes to prevent such fires as destroyed the Roger William Manor.

Acts which would legalize parko-meters in Providence and other parts of the State. The meters have been removed from this city and Westerly because of the absence of laws permitting their use.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday, with minimum temperature tonight near 5 degrees; moderate northwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cold and generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except light snow flurries in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow flurries in interior of north portion early part of week. Snow about Wednesday and again toward end, colder beginning of week. A moderately cold week as a whole but with some alterations of temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	New Orleans	34	24
Chicago	6	6	New York	16	16
Denver	25	18	Norfolk	21	21
Helena	33	27	Philadelphia	18	17
Kansas City	0	0	St. Louis	-2	-2
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	60	56
Miami	52	52	Washington	22	17
Minneapolis	-1	-3			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 2.
B—Minimum, Jan. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:53 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Wednesday, 5:27 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:52 p. m.

Preparing for Fabric Fashion Show

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Georgette A. Erskine

Author, director and producer is seen doing a little planning for the next show

Fabric Fashions Go on Parade

A fabric fashion show?

It's being done, and successfully, and people are hearing about the idea all over the country.

The idea of dramatizing fabrics goes back to a textile company's secretary with a flare for the dramatic, a good sense of values, a lively imagination, and a knowledge of fabrics.

The secretary was a woman, who knew stores, and the home, and the problems of each, and had long wondered how to make the store serve the home better.

Miss Georgette A. Erskine went to work on sales promotion for the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in Boston about 14 years ago. She works with stores, or with the company's salesmen.

The idea for fabric fashion shows hit her six months ago; she's extended the idea to having such shows put on by and for their own employees in their five plants, as well as the fashion shows in cities. It's drawing thousands of spectators, she says.

'It came to me that style must be recognized in textile products, even in packaging. I saw that boxing could lend itself to dramatic purposes. Because sheets and pillow-cases are white for the most part, there wouldn't seem to be much drama there. But I have developed their possibilities.

For the Wholesale Textile Show at New York's Hotel Commodore Jan. 16-18, Miss Erskine is selecting spring prints.

Stores plan events four to six weeks in advance, and, as Miss Erskine has to be ready for them when they're ready to begin planning, she has to keep her schedule still farther in advance. Her calendar runs in part something like this: Sheets and pillow cases, January, May, August, and, generally, September. Blankets, fall for retailers, before that for wholesalers.

Truck Drivers' Demands Rejected

Negotiations between 5,500 Massachusetts truck drivers and 165 employers became tightly deadlocked early this afternoon when the employers group flatly rejected the drivers demands for higher wages and overtime considerations.

The employers' stand was taken during a morning meeting at Hotel Manger and was carried to the State Board of Arbitration.

P. Henry Jennings and John F. English, general organizers for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, of the American Federation of Labor, were waiting.

The present difficulty is based largely on union demands for wage increases ranging from $2 a week to $1, depending upon classifications and duties. The carriers asked drivers to continue for the next three years an agreement reached a year ago, following a strike personally mediated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, but the drivers so far have insisted on pay increases, and the carriers, to date, have refused.

Court Approves Bank Claim Offer

An offer of $30,000 for claims totaling $464,000 held by the closed Federal National Bank of Boston was approved today by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court. The court order approving it was filed today after similar approval had been given to the settlement offer by the Federal Comptroller of the Currency and by an investigator appointed by the court.

The claims held by the bank were upon the Lawrence J. Logan estate and arose from notes for which collateral in the form of shares of stock had been pledged. A group of depositors, objecting to the settlement, contended that the collateral should be turned over to the depositors before any attempt to compromise the claims was made.

Frederick S. Deitrick, Receiver for the closed bank, said in his petition for court approval that many of the notes were worthless. It is expected that the case will be carried to a higher court.

Brewster to Run For U. S. Senator

DEXTER, Maine (AP) — United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster announced his candidacy Dec. 31 for the Republican United States Senate nomination in the June primaries.

Mr. Brewster, a former Maine Governor, now in his third term as a Congressman, will be opposed by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows in his quest for the Senate seat of Frederick Hale (R), retiring in 1941.

'Smiling Cop No. 392' Gets Mail in Boston

"To Smiling Irish Cop No. 392."

A package addressed only with this simple label arrived in good order today into the hands of Patrolman John E. Sullivan of the traffic division, who is on the Cambridge and Charles Street traffic circle.

The package was sent by one Thomas Lynn Wilson apparently in return for the smiling attention given to Mr. Wilson by Patrolman Sullivan when the former was in Boston during the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention last August.

Long Supports Tobin Plea For New Tax Source

Rising cost of relief places State's cities in critical position—Sales tax favored.

The plea that Massachusetts municipalities must have new revenue to finance rising relief costs, voiced by Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, was readily supported today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Revealing that relief costs have risen approximately $5,000,000 annually for the past several years, Commissioner Long said unless a substantial new source of revenue is tapped, municipal taxes soon will only be sufficient to cover relief costs and leave nothing for the regular functions of the cities and towns.

While the cigarette tax and other revenue sources tapped by the 1939 Legislature have helped some, the sales tax still remains the only possible source of real financial relief for the cities and towns, Mr. Long declared.

$30,000,0000 Annually

Welfare is properly a State function, to be financed by State taxation," he insisted. "If this load could be lifted from the backs of the local communities, a stricter control of regular municipal costs could be maintained. A sales tax would produce $30,000,000 annually, which would carry a major portion of the annual welfare costs throughout Massachusetts."

Calling f revision of the State tax structure to help cities and towns meet the burden of relief needs, Mayor Tobin declared in his annual address to the City Council yesterday that the alternative to further State assistance is that "many of our cities will be forced to abolish other essential municipal services."

"The Commonwealth cannot continue with its present tax structure, and yet meet and expect its subdivisions to meet the vast and growing costs of social changes and adjustments," Mayor Tobin urged "A new source of revenue; the sole purpose of which is to reduce by one half or one third the local relief obligation, should be provided."

Relief Costs Rising

Boston's relief burden has increased steadily since 1929 and is still rising, the City's chief executive stated. Relief cost $4,000,000 in 1929 and $17,000,000 in 1939, including WPA allotments. And whereas there was a total of about 28,000 on the rolls a year ago, there is now a case load of more than 32,000—an increase in a single year of nearly 15 per cent, the Mayor pointed out.

Although Mayor Tobin's message threw the spotlight on the growing welfare problem, forcing Boston, as it does, to borrow around $5,000,000 a year for current expenses, the report emphasized that Boston is in a "more secure financial condition than it has been in recent years," and that the "danger of financial collapse" has been averted.

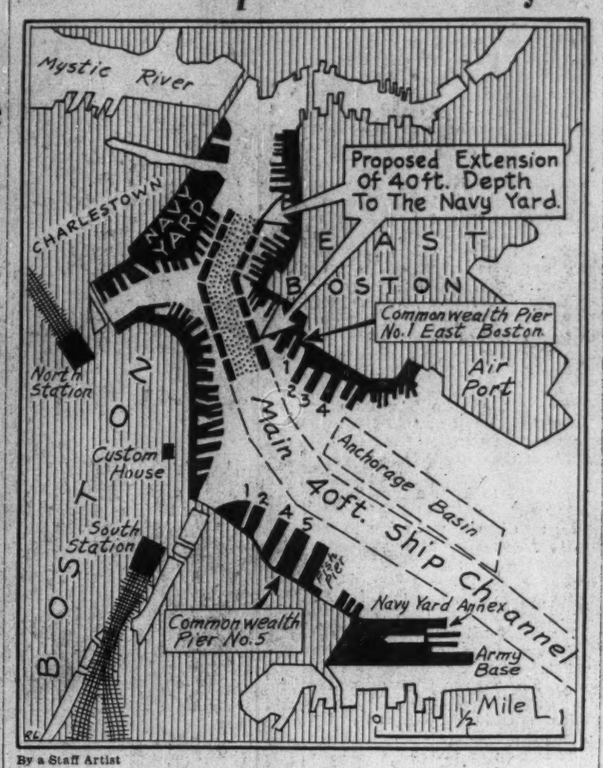
"I am firmly of the opinion that the declared policies of this administration were the deciding factors which caused a reversal in our credit standing," Mayor Tobin declared. He traced the history of interest rates for short-term obligations since 1930 as indicative of this, and pointed out that they rose to the high point of 4.25 and 5.75 in 1933, and have declined from 1.75 to .29 during his administration.

Gross Debt Reduced

Gross debt is $3,000,000 below last year's figures, he stated. Not including relief departments, the City is operating "at a figure over a million dollars less than when this administration took office," he continued. Further budgetary reductions seem "extremely unlikely," he said.

Mayor Tobin listed as some of the major accomplishments of his administration the improvement of credit standing, the legislation for distribution of nearly $20,000,000 in highway fund money over a two-year period, a bill subjecting Suffold County contracts to advertising, a State grant of $100,000 over a two-year period for the Sumner Tunnel, the improvements and administrative reforms of the Municipal Survey Committee, and the improvement in tax collections.

Harbor Improvement Project



By a Staff Artist

1940 Promises New England Continued Maritime Progress

Maritime New England faces 1940 with assurances of improvements, developments, and achievements on an extensive scale, according to the year's docket of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public today by Frank S. Davis, Manager.

Prominent in the more than 20 "objectives" of the association is the pledge to press for prompt action in having the survey made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of approaches to Boston Harbor and New England coastal waters.

The movement for this project was initiated by the association last year as an essential need for the safety of navigation, following discovery of an uncharted rock about a mile from Graves Light, which the British freighter City of Salisbury struck, and became a total loss. The proposed survey would be the first of its kind to be made since 1915.

Additional pier facilities at Boston, as may be required to adequately accommodate steadily increasing waterborne commerce at this port, are to be urged in cooperation with the Division of Waterways, Massachusetts Department of Public Works, and the Boston Port Authority. The association plans to urge immediate and vigorous action.

Will Oppose Treaty

Organized opposition of the entire Atlantic seaboard to ratification of the St. Lawrence Seaway treaty—if and when it is again introduced in the United States Congress—will be led, as in the past, by the Maritime Association on the same grounds of previous opposition, namely, that it would make an island of New England, isolating it from the rest of the country and depriving it of any commerce excepting that originating in or destined to New England itself.

River and harbor improvements to be pushed as 1940 objectives of the association include: extension of the 40-foot main ship channel depth to the Navy Yard, instead of ending as at present off Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston, in the upper harbor; dredging of the Reserved Channel, South Boston, to 30 feet; securing of seaplane channels 17 feet deep between the East Boston Airport and Winthrop; securing the proposed channel through Dorchester Bay from President Roads to the Neponset River, with a 30 feet depth and 300 feet width; continuation of efforts for removal of Middle Ground, off Governor's Island, and Finn's Ledge, at entrance to North Broad Sound Channel, at harbor entrance; dredging of Weymouth Fore River beyond Quincy bridge, to a depth of 30 feet, and completion of the Hull Gut dredging project.

Help for Air Lines

Another objective is to carry on the movement to have the present unsafe and obsolete Meridian Street Bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, condemned and replaced by a new structure or removed altogether.

Support is promised toward favorable action on a proposed petition of the United Air Lines, Inc., to the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority for a certificate of public convenience and necessity which would grant permission to establish and maintain a direct transcontinental service from Boston.

Looking at 1939 in retrospect, the major achievements of the association form an imposing list, including important dredging projects, betterments for New England's waterborne commerce, and proceedings before regulatory bodies involving rates and other matters affecting the Port of Boston.

Influence Federal Acts

The association obtained the continuance of the division of the U. S. Immigration Department handling "re-entry" permits at the new Post Office Building, after orders had been issued transferring it to East Boston where the Immigration Station is located.

Another important feat was persuading the Department of Labor to rescind its order requiring immigration inspectors to examine all New York passengers arriving at Boston on westbound steamers from abroad that were stopping here en route to New York. This accomplishment had pronounced beneficial results for the public and for trans-Atlantic steamship lines, in avoiding long delays at this port.

The successful and elaborate Maritime Day program for Boston Harbor, in connection with National Maritime Day in May, was organized and assisted by the association.

Weatherman Talks In Single Figures!

Although thermometers climbed to 22 at noon today, Weather Bureau forecasters predicted colder weather tonight, probably as low as five above, the coldest so far this winter. Brrr.

Fair, but continued cold weather is in prospect, the Weather Bureau forecast, recalling that the coldest day for this date was registered in 1890 with a temperature of zero, and the warmest Jan 2 on record came in 1932 when it was 65.

Finnish Week in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has proclaimed Jan. 8 to 14 as Finnish Week, when, he said, Maine citizens would be "afforded further opportunity" to contribute to a fund to aid the war-distressed Finnish people.

More Bay State Cities Induct Mayors Into Office

Mayors of eight Massachusetts cities were sworn into office this morning, and three more were scheduled for ceremonies tonight, as Bay State communities turned from holiday diversions to the pursuits of 1940.

Those sworn in this morning were Mayor Henry J. Toepfert of Holyoke; Mayor Sidney E. Bell, who succeeds himself at Leominster; George A. Ashe of Lowell; Senator Albert Cole of Lynn, Charles J. O'Connor at Northampton; Mayor Roger L. Putnam, re-elected at Springfield; Mayor Arthur A. Hansen, who succeeds himself at Waltham, and Mayor William A. Bennett, re-elected at Worcester.

At Worcester, Mayor Bennett, who was sworn into office by Justice Frank L. Riley of the Central District Court, made several recommendations including the establishment of a new department to have charge of city tax title property and reclassification of salaries and pay of city employees without affecting any now employed.

Excessive Relief

Mayor Ashe declared in his inaugural address at Lowell that the city was carrying an excessive relief load and all persons on welfare must be placed on WPA jobs as soon as possible until they can be absorbed by private industry.

Everett, Fitchburg and Gardner are scheduled to swear in their mayors tonight. Re-elected in each case, they are, respectively, Mayor Frank E. Lewis, Mayor Alfred Woolacott, and Mayor Fred E. Perry.

Massachusetts' first woman mayor, Mrs. Alice D. Burke of Westfield, was sworn into office for a two-year term yesterday morning and then sworn in again today. The double ceremony, during which City Council members also took the oath twice, was held to avoid any questions which legal technicalities might produce because of the holiday.

Mayor Burke broke a precedent in the delivery of the shortest inaugural address in the memory of citizens. She pledged that "economy must be the watchword throughout this administration," and urged every city department to make its "maximum contribution" to this program.

In Newton, Mayor Paul M. Goddard, attorney, State Representative and former Alderman, was sworn into office yesterday before an audience of 400 persons to succeed Edwin O. Childs, who served as chief executive for a generation. He pledged to work for economy, a goal which he described as always a major problem of government.

Induct 28 Mayors

The ceremonies of yesterday and today, which by tonight will have seen 28 mayors of Massachusetts communities and a large number of councilors, aldermen and school committeemen inducted into office, have included a number of unusual features.

Mayor William A. Hastings of Malden told an audience of 1,700 that the present City Hall, Police Station and Center School ought to be sold. He had customers, he said. The Police Department and all City Hall offices could be housed in the old High School Building, he said.

Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen of Gloucester proposed that the office of City Marshal be abolished. The post is now occupied by Wilfred J. Ellis, who aroused discussion some time ago as result of reports he wanted to parade juvenile delinquents through the streets.

Other cities which inducted mayors and other elective officials yesterday are Brockton, Chelsea, Chicopee, Lawrence, Marlboro, Medford, Newburyport, Pittsfield, Salem, Somerville, and Taunton.

Fifth-Term Mayor Seated

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 2 (AP) —Dr. Damase Caron today became the first mayor in the history of the city to be inaugurated for a fifth term.

Urging economy, Mayor Caron declared that unless the problem of high taxation is solved within the next two years "we shall have to put a two-year moratorium on new street construction and return to the old fashioned New England democracy and direct action, the kind that helped build our cities and states in the past and made them great."

United Air Lines Seeks Boston to Cleve'and Route

Formal permission was sought by United Air Lines today to operate its long-promised mail, passenger, and express service from Boston to Cleveland as an additional link in its transcontinental air services. Announcement was made by H. Ainsley Highman of the Boston office of United.

Approval of the plan by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington will place Boston on a direct and through service to Chicago and Pacific Coast points. The application was signed by W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines.

Proposed schedules outlined in the application call for an initial service of two transcontinental flights daily from Boston and a third to Cleveland and Chicago. United also proposes to give Boston its first sleeper plane service with a departure planned from Boston in the late afternoon arriving in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland or Vancouver in time for forenoon business the next day.

Mr. Patterson said in the application to operate service over the new route that "the application follows numerous requests and long established demands on the part of State, city and business interests in New England as well as the Great Lakes areas and western points. Travelers by air to or from New England at present must go to New York to have a choice of air line service or to avail themselves of expedited service to Chicago," Mr. Patterson said.

"Boston is the only major north Atlantic city which does not have direct east and west transcontinental service," Mr. Patterson continued. "New York has three transcontinental and four major air lines: Philadelphia, the same. Washington, D. C., two. Entry of United, the Nation's oldest airline, would give New England the services of a second major air line," Mr. Patterson concluded.

Under the proposed United schedules the elapsed time between Chicago and Boston will be five hours, 10 minutes, eastbound, and five hours, 57 minutes, westbound. The service will be operated with Douglas 21-passenger planes, of which United has a fleet of 50. The company will also take delivery of seven new Douglases in January and March equipped with what are said to be the most powerful engines used on land transports in the United States. United has also placed an order for 10 four-engined 40-passenger Douglas DC-4 planes for delivery in 1941.

The next step on United's application to serve New England will be the setting of a date for a public hearing by the Civil Aeronautics Authority at which time testimony will be heard on the question of the public convenience, interest and necessity of the route, after which the Authority will rule on United's application.

Two Research Projects Ahead For Northeastern University

Bringing Northeastern University in close contact with the industrial development of New England, the Bureau of Business Research which was formed this year in the College of Business Administration has set up two major projects for primary attention during the current academic year.

The first of these projects is a study of new establishments in Massachusetts from 1933 to 1939 From this material it is hoped to determine the factors which were instrumental in bringing new industries and new business concerns to this part of the country.

Facts are now being sought, according to the directors of the survey, on the labor situation in the State, labor legislation, interstate trade barriers, problems of financing, marketing advantages, and the part industrial development agencies play in persuading industry to settle here.

The second project is wider in its scope. It is a survey of industrial financing plans in operation in the United States.

This survey is designed to show the types of plans now being used and their effectiveness in supplementing industrial development work.

Information is being sought on methods of establishment of these funds, their administration, and the bases for making loans as well as safeguarding them Since relatively few plans of this nature are in operation in New England, the bureau hopes to provide information to communities now considering the establishment of similar funds to implement industrial programs already under consideration.

Northeastern's Bureau of Business Research has been instrumental in the establishment of a library of industrial development literature, and has assembled a number of valuable documents and pamphlets having to do with industrial development throughout the United States. This material is available to organizations and agencies at work in the field.

The policy of the Bureau is to conduct research into the problems of New England business with respect to:

(1) Community industrial and business developments, (2) expansion of the New England market for New England industries, (3) aspects of New England business which make for harmony between the community and its business enterprise, (4) investigation of problems in individual businesses, such as accounting, management, merchandising and advertising.

In addition to the work of the Bureau of Business Research, an increased amount of scientific research is being carried on by the faculty and senior students of the other day colleges of the university. Much of the work is being done by the departments of electrical engineering, chemical engineering, industrial engineering and chemistry, and covers a number of projects in various fields.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Mariba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Should Husbands Work." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Little Accident," featuring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 4:10, 7:15. Also "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart. 2, 5:25, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"The Trial of Catherine the Great." 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:35 Also "The City." 2:40, 5:05, 7:35, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gulliver's Travels." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time," 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Great Victor Herbert," starring Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Normandie—
"The Day the Bookies Wept," with Joe Penner. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," with Anna Neagle

R. K. O. Boston—
Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in "Mexican Spitfire." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: Folies Parisienne: The Beauty Factory. The Parisian Shop, The Lace Wedding and The Exotic Taste. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

State and Orpheum —
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

South Station Theater—
"Travel Kangaroo Country," "American Royal Show," "Unusual Occupations," "Night Life in Old Paris," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Return of Dr. X." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley's "Bill of Rights," Walt Disney's "Football Review," "National Philharmonic Orchestra," and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Tremont—
"Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. Also "In Name Only," starring Cary Grant, Carol Lombard and Kay Francis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Goosestep," with Roland Drew and Steffi Duna. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Also "The Covered Trailer," with the Gleason Family. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

University—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart. 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni 12:30, 3:35, 6:05, 10

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"First Love," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "On Your Toes," with Vera Zorina. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Program of music by Erwin Bodky, Edward Goldman and Helen Worthy. Open House Concert. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Sienese Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Vermont's Prospects for 1940 Best Since Early in Thirties

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Jan. 2 — Vermont industry and agriculture open the new year with more optimism and better prospects than in any year since the depression low of 1933, according to official reports.

Dr. H. R. Varney, economist for the State Extension Service, estimates income from the sale of Vermont farm products for 1939 to be a net $36,000,000, or more than $2,000,000 above the figures for 1938.

Industry likewise had its best post-depression year, Department of Industries reports show, although complete figures are not yet available. On the basis of 1939 reports, officials forecast generally a continuance of improved economic conditions for 1940.

In industry reports show no slackening of the demand for machinery, textiles, and wood products, although granite, slate, and marble give little promise of moving out of the doldrums of the past few years. Machine tool plants in the southern part of the State, at Springfield and Windsor, are experiencing a mild boom compared with the lows of recent years, while textiles in Burlington, Winooski, and in the Black River Valley, are showing better than seasonal activity.

Federal Grants Help

Supplementing the actual income from produce sold from the farms was income from various aids offered by Federal Government agencies.

Similarly, Works Progress Administration grants provided the backlog for the biggest building boom in the State in more than a decade. A total of $1,600,000 in grants on 34 projects was received by Vermont communities in 1939, about one third of the program being devoted to schools. The State capital received a substantial slice of this Federal largess in a new $360,000 elementary school building and a recreation field costing more than $100,000.

There was a new spurt in home building during the year that exceeded anything since the days of the lush twenties. Most of these homes were built by persons in the lower income brackets.

Economists familiar with State conditions say that the impetus of improved conditions of the past year will carry over into 1940 and that except for unforeseen contingencies industry and agriculture should carry through the year at an accelerated pace.

Sports Season Starts

The New Year week end ushered in what outdoor sport enthusiasts believe will be the best season in Vermont's recreational history. Fine snow conditions brought approximately 2,000 ski fans into the Mt. Mansfield area, centering at Stowe, aboard three special trains totaling more than 30 Pullmans. Another 1,000 or more arrived by automobile. Accommodations for 30 miles about Mt. Mansfield are taxed to capacity as a result of the invasion of winter sports enthusiasts from New York and southern New England points.

Reports to the State Bureau of Publicity indicate that good snow conditions all through the northern half of the State drew many more thousands of skiers to more than a dozen different communities over the holiday week-end.

Experts such as Sepp Ruschp, Austrian trained ski instructor at Stowe, have high praise for the Mt. Mansfield area because of the peculiar meteorological conditions which almost assure sufficient snow for the sport for six months of the year. There are many fine slopes varying all the way from those safe for the beginner to the steep Nose Dive only safe for expert skiers. There are more than 65 miles of good ski trails in the Mt. Mansfield and Smuggler's Notch areas.

Another year is expected to see erection of a ski-ride to cost $160,000 to be built under agreement between private interests and the State. The lift of approximately 2,000 feet will take up 203 chairs an hour, a ride of one and a quarter miles. In size it will be approached only by that at Sun Valley, Idaho. Under present plans it will be completed by next September. Meanwhile, two tows, one of 900 feet length, the other of 2,000, are working to capacity to handle the holiday crowds of winter sports enthusiasts.

* * *

Starting Merit System

Vermont will adopt a merit system for administration of employed personnel for the first time in its history some time during the early weeks of 1940. Governor Aiken last week appointed a commission of three men, Merton Ashton of Northfield, L. Douglas Meredith of Montpelier, and Dr. A. Bradley Soule of Burlington, to set up the system which will, for the present, be applied only to those departments receiving Federal aid.

Providence Again Takes Lead As the Safest City of Its Size

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2 (AP) —For the second successive year, Providence led cities of its size in traffic safety when the automobile fatality toll for 1939 was held to 14, lowest in the city's history and two less than the 1938 mark which brought international safety awards and made Providence the "safest city of its size in the world."

Although accidents for the year showed a slight increase, as did personal injuries therefrom, police officials said far fewer persons suffered serious hurts than in previous years.

Authorities hailed the 1939 showing as conclusive proof that the 25-miles-an-hour city speed limit, put into force late in 1937, has been the most effective measure in the safety campaign. Police chief John J. Parker, director of the Providence campaign, persisted in holding to this limit in the face of bitter criticism when it first was proposed.

Of the 14 automobile victims last year, 13 were pedestrians and one was a driver who fell asleep at the wheel in the early morning. Not one fatality resulted from a collision.

In 1937 alone, before the present safety drive, there were 41 fatalities in automobile accidents on Providence streets.

Providence has a population of 253,000 but is the shopping center for more than half a million Rhode Islanders.

Safety Drive Wins

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2 (AP) —The first complete calandar year of a police-conducted "no fix," safety drive cut fatalities from auto accidents in Worcester from 31 to 10 and the number of injured from 1,290 to 642. The low figures are for 1939 and the high for 1937. The safety drive was instituted midway in 1938.

Fatalities previously had averaged 30 a year since 1925 when police began collecting figures.

The drive was based on an absolute 25 miles-an-hour anywhere within the city limits and upon a "no fix" policy which has meant that "sacred cows," ordinarily influential enough through position or political pull to overawe an ordinary cop, have gone to court, paid their fines, and found their names in the papers.

Of the drivers appearing in court during the year 98 per cent were found guilty.

Fatalities Drop

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2 (AP)—In proportion to the number of registered motor vehicles in New Hampshire, 1939 brought the lowest fatality rate from automobile accidents in 10 years, Commissioner John F. Griffin today said.

Fatalities for last year were 86. A smaller number of fatalities, 79, was reported for 1932, but there were 21,000 fewer automobiles registered.

Hospital Relief Station Reopens

Reopening this morning of the East Boston Hospital Relief Station was seen by political observers as a move by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to quiet strong opposition which has persisted since the station was closed by him nearly two years ago, as an economy measure.

The announcement of the plan to re-open the station was made by Mr. Tobin during the last election, in the midst of a very close contest for Councilor in Ward 1 of East Boston. The opening of the station and indications that Mr. Tobin will soon announce the appointment of several new policemen is viewed in some quarters as a breakdown of his economy program.

Mayor Tobin, Councilor James S. Coffey of Ward 1, Dr. James W. Manary, Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital and Dr. Charles Pelton, Assistant Superintendent, visited the Relief Station this morning. Dr. Manary announced that "for the present" the station would be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. week days except Saturdays when it will be open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. It will be closed Sundays and holidays.

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151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Boat Builder Starts Vessel FarFromShore

Visitors to the State Reservation at Walden Pond these days must experience something of the amazement Noah's neighbors must have felt when they first came across him constructing the ark, when they suddenly burst upon the great bare ribs of a 40-foot schooner rising above the family wash in the tall pines at Capt. Fred R. Hart's home.

Mr. Hart, the so-called "hermit" of Walden Pond, is in charge at the 85-acre reservation, has lived there for 18 years, and in the summer heads the staff of 30 lifeguards. Right now he's busy on painting and repairs, and there's still plenty to do clearing out underbrush and lopped-off tops of trees damaged by the hurricane

How did Mr. Hart get to thinking about a boat?

"I've got a little island up in Maine," he'll tell you, looking up from measuring one of the steam-bent oak timbers for the schooner. "Seems like if you've got an island, you've got to have a boat to get to her in."

He also has a hankering to get up to Alaska—by swinging down around the tip of South America—and the schooner-in-the-making looks to him as a way to make the trip.

Built of Oak

So, out of oak, a real Gloucester schooner emerges, ready to slide down the ways in Gloucester this spring, Mr. Hart hopes.

It's surprising, he says, the number of people who think he hasn't taken into consideration the fact he'll have to get the boat to the ocean, says Mr. Hart.

"I aim to load her on a low trailer, the kind they haul steam shovels on, hitched behind a truck," is his dismissal of that.

He's looking for a name for the schooner. He can't decide now between the "Hurricane" and "The Three F's" (standing for Fred No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, as he has a son and grandson also named Fred).

When his schooner is launched, Betty, his small daughter, will be first mate, the rest of the family the crew.

Mr. Hart likes to read, mostly seafaring tales. Right now he is learning about a certain Captain Bunker who worked with Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame. Mr. Hart likes to recall how one used to be able to travel far inland on boats up the Erie Canal. As he's lived all over the country, many places seem like home to him when they're mentioned.

Once a Lumberjack

Mr. Hart used to swing an ax as a lumberjack, and he learned how to use the broadax, with which he hews and shapes the timbers for his boat. This was years ago when lumberjacks received 10 cents a tie for every railroad tie they cut.

After he has completed his first step with the broadax, he next smooths the timber with an adz, then planes it down to the right size.

"I like boatbuilding," Mr. Hart offers. "There's a lot of satisfaction and fun in it."

Mr. Hart is a native of Frankfort, Ky., brought up in Providence, R. I., and came to Concord at the age of 14. He worked on the Great Lakes in the construction trades, in iron and steel, and, before taking on his present job, he was a member of the Concord police force. He's seen people build boats and was always interested. His formula is, "When you want things done, you just go ahead and do them."

There's just one thing wrong with Walden Pond today, says the "hermit."

"Too many people too near here since they put in the new highway," he declares. "Time I was getting out."

Annual Listing By Police Begins

Boston police were busy today calling at "every building, whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district" in Boston, as the 1940 police listing of all residents of Boston got underway.

The information they seek includes the name, age, occupation, citizenship, residence on Jan. 1, 1940 and on Jan. 1, 1939 of every person 20 years old or above who lives in the city.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Jan. 3

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

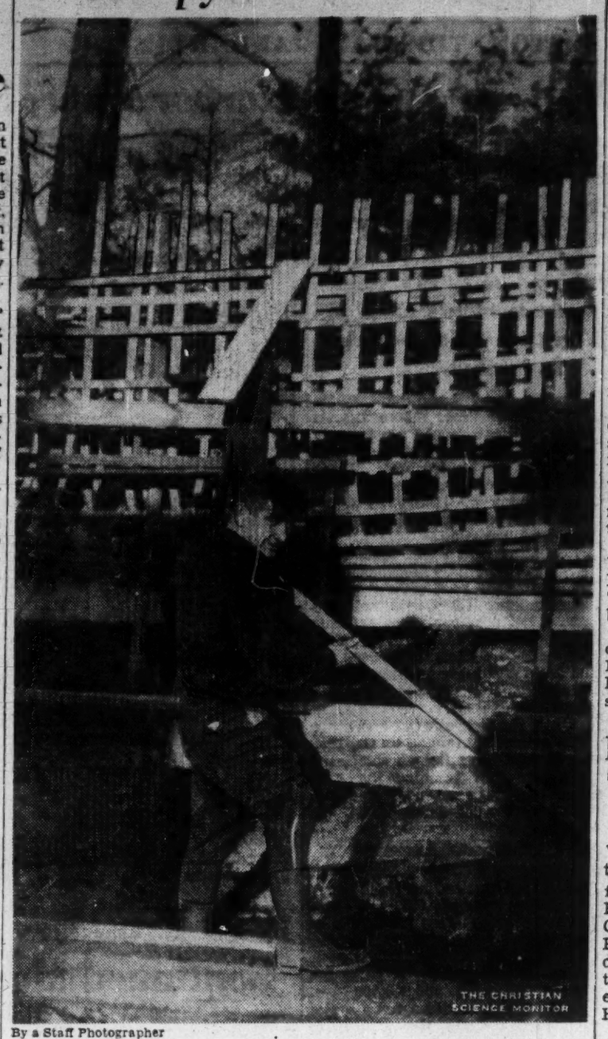
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:20 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table" GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
TOKYO—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

A Shipyard in the Woods



By a Staff Photographer

Fred R. Hart, Superintendent, Walden Pond

Mr. Hart is shown with the 40-foot craft he proposes to tow over the road to Gloucester

New Year's Generally Orderly

Police of several New England cities reported that the incoming of 1940 was celebrated in a comparatively sane and orderly fashion.

The fact that New Year's Eve came on Sunday, with the usual Sabbath dampers on celebration, contributed to some extent to the more restrained celebration of the arrival of the New Year.

Boston police reported far less arrests on general counts and for drunkenness than last year. For the 24 hours ending Sunday, Jan. 1, the police said that 140 arrests were made, of which 109 were for drunkenness. For the same period last year 319 arrests were made, of which 178 were for drunkenness. The small figures this year were considered unusual by the police who estimated that more than a million persons thronged the downtown area Sunday evening to welcome the New Year.

In Massachusetts there were four automobile fatalities over the weekend and one resulting from an apartment house fire.

In Boston Sabbath regulations forbade any dancing before midnight. Local liquor laws prevented sales of liquor after 1 a. m., so that there was only one hour available for celebrators.

In Providence, R. I., the Bureau of Fire and Police permitted the sale of liquor at hotels until 1 a. m. on Monday but Sunday regulations prevented any dancing until 12:05 a. m.

In Portland, Maine, the State's liquor laws forbidding public sale on Sunday and in the small hours of any day cut down the public attendance at drinking places. Most of the celebration was confined to private parties, noise making in the streets and midnight movie shows.

Dog Racing Probe Started By U. S. Jury

A Federal Grand Jury today began an investigation of the activities of local industrialists and operators of Massachusetts dog racing tracks, seeking possible tax law violations.

Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, went before the Grand Jury, accompanied by Hugh C. Irey, special agent of the Intelligence unit of the Treasury Department, who has been in Boston a number of times in the past two years on various tax cases. He was reported to be the first witness.

Also present was Joseph Driscoll, Brookline architect who designed the Dighton track and who is under summons to testify. Another witness, a legislative agent for the track, is reported returning by plane from Florida to testify.

John J. Hodge, of Attleboro, President of the Bristol County Kennel Club, testified late today. The Grand Jury is in possession of books and records of theclub.

It was reported that a number of witnesses, former associates of Edward J. O'Hare, operator of the Dighton track, who was slain a short time ago, are under guard.

Boston Is Warned To Repel Bombers

There is only one road along which peace-loving people can travel in safety—the National Defense Highway, Capt. John A. Holman, United States Signal Corps Reserve, and First Vice-President of the Advertising Club of Boston, told members and guests this noon at "Military Day" luncheon of the Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler.

National Defense Highway, the speaker said, must be built with a foundation strong enough to carry the military load.

Speaking on "America's Need for Adequate Defense," Captain Holman said the name War Department was a misnomer, as the policy of this country has been directed at maintaining peace. He said Americans today want no part in the conflict on the Western Front in Europe or in the war in China.

The international situation today, according to Captain Holman, calls for a building up of a national defense. He gave as his opinion the belief that "bombs over Boston" were quite possible if this section was not adequately protected by an increased military strength.

National defense, the speaker defined as a defense big enough and effective enough to discourage and resist invasion by the mightiest possible enemy.

Retirement Announced Of 17 City Employees

Retirement of 17 city employees at the age of 65, as of Dec. 21, 1939, was announced today by the Boston Retirement Board.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with the Happy New Year and all, it is only fitting that we should tell you about a smart shop out in Brookline that may be new to you. In fact we hope it is, for we always think it's nice to find new shops for those special-special moments when you need clothes of the same description. That's why we saved up this shop . . . Yvonne's . . . for you; because we have of course known about it for a little time.

"Yvonne's Gowns" is out in Brookline, at 1354 Beacon Street. Which is right there at Coolidge Corner in Brookline; you know, near S. S. Pierce's and The Anna Shop. Anyhow, you'll find it; with its window displays always keyed up to the highest pitch of fashion. We found the yummiest fringed shirtwaist and skirt affair in those off-shade colors that blend so beautifully and make everything so gay. Perfect for the cruise wardrobe, and for that matter just the thing to buy now and hoard for the summer. Incidentally, the clothes they put out for Southern and Cruise wear are always no end smarter than those we all get later. At least it always seems that way . . . and we've had buyers agree with us. Furthermore, you can always depend on models that you never see duplicated; which is of course the desire of every woman! Dresses are from $17.95 up, and there's much emphasis on evening clothes that would have the stag line forming on your left at any party. Some with long sleeve jackets, with much gold trimming as an accent. Their millinery, too, has its own particular dash . . . from $7.50 up.

And then there are all kinds of accessories, from compacts to bags, to big chunky necklaces and lots of little items for only a dollar. There was one display case given over entirely to lovely bits of old jewelry. All at very special prices, too. For instance, one intriguing large white sapphire in a pronged gold setting (and aren't the old settings pretty?) was priced at $20! Naturally it may be gone now, but we mention it as a good example of a good buy. And incidentally (and not so incidentally, at that; after all this name is quite something around Boston) they handle the exclusive Sophia Robart line. Creams and all those things; you know.

Here's Something For Your Pet Dog

Speaking of clothes reminds us . . . how's your dog making out these cold days? We mean, are you sure he, too, doesn't need a little swagger number in tweed. Or something? Then perhaps you'd like to outfit him with one of R. H. Stearns little wool coats that are hand tailored, no less! for $3.50. It has the trickiest little collar that turns up around his neck when it's particultrly windy, and there's a wide band that goes under his tummy to hold the coat in place. In nice plaids. And you don't have to take him in town to be fitted . . . you simply measure the dog from the base of his neck to the beginning of his tail. Down in the Kennel Shop, along with umpteen other things for cats and dogs. Special dishes for long eared dogs, for instance just so their little ears will be kept free from food.

* * *

Matched Colors For Nails and Lips

What with all the things that have been happening lately, we've quite forgotten to tell you that you can now match your favorite Revlon nail polish with a Revlon lipstick. Designed by Count Alexis de Sahnoffsky; which means streamlining de luxe. For a lone dollar most everywhere.

* * *

A Silver Polish That Does the Job

Now that you've finished entertaining on a grand scale for some time, you are no doubt cleaning up the silver, and getting it all ready to put away for awhile. Naturally with the family silver, you should be particularly careful, and give it the best of attention. Which brings us to Wright's Silver Polish sold in Brookline at Rhodes Brothers, or the store right around the corner from you. With years of background and what not, it handles silver cleaning problems with speed and efficiency. And of course we don't need to add that there's nothing in it that will harm even your very best!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

New Era for Fishing Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

quirements of a merchant marine captain, prior to the new edict. Each, however, is at heart a fisherman, willing to work day, night, or both, if required by the exigencies of the occasion.

Under the new era in the industry—as revolutionary as when the steam trawler spelled the beginning of the end of canvas for propulsion—all captains, mates, and engineers must hold "officers' competency certificates," which are comparable to licenses issued to navigators. It came about through action of the International Labor Organization Conference, held at Geneva three years ago.

Six draft conventions and two recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference, at its 21st session, were transmitted by President Roosevelt to the Senate. They were read the first time Aug. 19, 1937, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and printed "in confidence" for the use of the Senate. The injunction of secrecy was removed Nov. 30, 1937. The arrangement was finally ratified by the Senate, and the new plan made effective as of Oct. 25, 1939, following the passage of "enabling legislation" which the fishing industry has been following closely during its formative stages.

In fact, the fishing trade of New England credits Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, with having spared the fishermen injustices, which were creeping into the "enabling legislation" but which were corrected through the constant watching of the legislation by Mr. Cooley.

Four delegates from the United States attended the conference in Geneva, when the program was adopted, which called for competency certificates for operators of all vessels over 200 gross tons registered tonnage. The only exemptions allowed were for ships of war, Government vessels, or wooden ships of "primitive" build such as scows and junks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Del"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Reggie Childs' Orch	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Bruce Scott"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Dance Music
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	"Voices of Yesterday"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing": audience participation	"Concert Miniatures"	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"		"Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	Commentator
8:00 "Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Hilde Reggiani, soprano; orchestra	Dramatization
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orchestra; soloists	Concert pianist
8:30 "Court of Missing				Song recital
8:45 Heirs": War news				"WMEX Camera Club"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America": drama	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Easy Aces": sketch
9:15 "We, the People"	"Meet Mr. Weeks": with guest speaker	"Fibber McGee and Molly": music	War correspondent	"Mr. Keen": sketch
9:30 Raymond Scott's			News Service	"Concert Melodies"
9:45 Orch.; vocalist			Third period, Bruins-	"Concert Melodies"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"New England Talks It Over": forum	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Rangers hockey game	News Service
10:15 Network program			Frank Ryan	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It Over": forum	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse": drama; music	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Streamliners"
10:45 Music; weather			Johnny Long's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 F. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and his Wild Azaleas; music
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45 Jean Abbey		"Musical Roundup"		Five Star News
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air		"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradist.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Stella Dallas"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Backstage Wife"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Widder Brown"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Front Page Murphy"
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"David Harum"
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	Buckeye Four	"Helen Trent"
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Orphans of Divorce"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Official Opening of	Studio speaker
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Opening session 76th Congress; news	"Musical Roundup"	76th Session of Congress	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch		"Shopping With You"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Mildred Carlson; variety; stocks	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Shopping With You"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Musical Interlude
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	Five Star News
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"George and Dixie"	News Service	Studio musicale
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, household talk	"Story Hour"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"		"The Manhatters"	"Musical Mailbox"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Our Gal Sunday"
2:15 "Deep River Boys"	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Crystal Collins"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano; concert orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Shoe Shine Boy"
2:45 "My Son and I"		Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch	"Lorenzo Jones"
3:00 "Joyce Gordon"	Guatemalan Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Informal interviews	Serial sketch
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"John's Other Wife"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Honeymoon Hill"
3:45 "About Us"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	"Just Plain Bill"
4:00 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Mat. Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Mischa Borr Ensemble	Religious service
4:30 Women's club talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	YWCA-Mrs. Roosevelt	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Reggie Child's Orch	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Bruce Scott"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip Moateer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	President's Ball	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Commentator
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	G. Page; J. Ahmeche in	Dance orchestra	Dramatization
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch	When Tomorrow Comes	Dance orchestra	Housing talk
8:30 "Dr. Christian of	"Quicksilver": quiz program	Red Skelton; Edna Stillwell; chorus; orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:45 River's End"			Johnny Long's Orch	Elliot Roosevelt
9:00 Luise Rainer, Walter Abel, in "Romance"; comedy; soloists; orchestra	NYA Program	The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; guest artist; orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch	"Easy Aces": sketch
9:15	NYA Program		"The War at Sea"	"Mr. Keen": sketch
9:30	George Harris's Orch		"Music by Faith": soloists; orchestra	"Concert Melodies"
9:45	"Gene and Glenn"			"Concert Melodies"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"This Man's Army"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"This Man's Army"		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Adventures in Photography": dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Victor Vincent's Orch
10:45 Music; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Dal Danford's Orch
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Julis Winta's Orch
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Security Act Brings No Jam

Today was simply "Jan. 2—just another day," administrative officials in the New England regional office of the Social Security Board at 120 Boylston Street jubilantly reported today, indicating that the fact that cash benefits became legally operative Jan. 1 found the Boston office perfectly prepared to handle the estimated quota of 70,000 persons who come within the scope of the Social Security Act.

Four weeks of intensive contacting of thousands of individuals known to have a place in the Federal social security plan, by reason of wages and employment and age, resulted, officials said today, in no trace of congestion at the central office or the field offices for the cases of record now adjudicated and certified by the Board in Washington and on record in the Treasury Department.

"This work for the past 30 days," one official said, "prevented a log jam of applicants."

The regional office here is as yet unable to make other than an approximation of the number of cases which will be handled in this area or of the money to be paid out this year.

Congress appropriated $114,000,000 for the benefits. New England, in this estimate, is regarded as requiring one-eighth to one-tenth of that total—$11,000,000 to $14,000,000. The Boston office has broken down its figure of 70,000, by groups of eligibles, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 28, but has not broken down that total by States or cost.

As a working basis, however, Massachusetts is taken as representing one-half New England and Greater Boston as enrolling three-fourths of the eligibles in this State.

Dowd Still Missing as Wife Returns

Return of Mrs. John F. Dowd, wife of the fugitive former Sheriff of Suffolk County, to her parents' home in Dorchester yesterday, gave rise today to rumors that this step might be the prelude to the return of former Sheriff Dowd himself.

Two police officers attached to the District Attorney's office talked with Mrs. Dowd at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, but said afterward that they obtained no information from her.

Mr. Dowd has been missing since he was indicted more than a month ago for allegedly accepting bribes from employees of the County Courthouse and Jail prior to his resignation as Sheriff.

The cost of the Dowd investigation was $580.85, according to a Boston Bar Association bulletin released today. The original appropriation totaled $500, but the additional $80.85 was ratified by the Council of the Bar Association at its last meeting.

Tobin Planning $40,000,000 Loan

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced that he would seek the approval of the City Council for the right to borrow up to $40,000,000 this year on short-term notes in anticipation of taxes and other revenues.

The Mayor said that last year he sought borrowing power up to $45,000,000, but required only $34,500,000. Hence his petition this year is lower, and he believed an indication of Boston's improved financial condition.

The Mayor also announced that he would seek approval of the Council for his reappointment of Harold Field Kellogg to the Boston Housing Authority for a period of five years.

Theater Prospects for the New Year—Dancer Makes New York Bow

Four Plays Continuing, Three Due in January

Boston is starting 1940 with four plays in town as against two in the first week of 1939. But all of the current engagements have been announced to end on Saturday night, and unless something turns up in the meantime every stage will be dark next week.

Though January does not promise to be crowded—it rarely has been in recent seasons—there are enough bookings in prospect to seem normal for the season.

On Jan. 15 the Playwrights' Company will be bringing Elmer Rice's new play, "Two on an Island" to the Wilbur Theater. It was at the same house last season that Mr. Rice's "American Landscape" made its debut. In his new undertaking, the setting is Manhattan—the "island" from which the play takes its title—and the cast includes Luther Adler, Betty Field, John Craven, Earl MacDonald, Ann Thomas, Whitner Bissell, Martha Hodge, and Howard da Silva. The engagement is for a single week, preliminary to New York.

* * *

A week later, on Monday, Jan. 22, Helen Hayes is expected at the Colonial in "Ladies and Gentlemen." It was a year ago in January that she paid her most recent visit to Boston with a return engagement of "Victoria Regina," limited to a week, at the Shubert. Her present play was written by her husband, Charles MacArthur, and Ben Hecht. It was tried out during the summer on the Pacific Coast and went into New York early in the season. It gives Miss Hayes the role of a woman juror, her first modern costume part in several seasons. With her as co-star will be Philip Merivale.

For the last of the month, beginning Monday, Jan. 29, "Young Man with a Horn" is now expected at the Shubert. It had previously been mentioned for the Colonial. The play is a dramatization of Dorothy Baker's novel about a jazz trumpeter and is being directed by Charles MacArthur. The cast will be headed by Burgess Meredith.

* * *

Beyond that the prospects are less definite. "The Straw Hat Revue," which had been tentatively promised for Christmas week and then withdrawn, still seems to be a possibility. That is the musical show which has been in New York until a few weeks ago with Imogene Coca as one of its chief entertainers.

Some time in February, Dwight Deere Wiman is planning to open a new musical show by Gladys Hurlbut, Richard Rodgers, and Lorenz Hart. The date is still to be set, however, and a title to be chosen, but bulletins from New York indicate that preparations are still in progress.

There has been talk of an engagement for mid-February at the Plymouth, bringing Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones with "Geneva" and "Charles the King," plays in which they have been touring through Canada. But according to the New York Times, "Geneva" will be taken directly into New York on Jan. 29, canceling the plans for Boston, at least for the present.

On Feb. 19, Cornelia Otis Skinner has been expected in Boston with her monodramas. But it has been reported recently in New York that she might engage in a revival of "The Beaux Stratagem," with Brian Aherne in the cast with her.

Likewise among the possibilities appears to be "Two for the Money," musical show, which is being mentioned for an opening in either Boston or Baltimore on Jan. 22.

* * *

A year ago, January and February found eight productions in the regular downtown theaters. If the Federal Theater, which is no longer in operation, is included, the total number of productions for the first two months of 1939 was nine. The record included "Set to Music," "Dear Octopus," "Victoria Regina," "Stars in Your Eyes," "What Every Woman Wants," "Of Mice and Men," "Susan and God," "Five Kings," and the Federal Theater production of "Macbeth." Two of these were hold-overs from Christmas week of 1938. This year with its four hold-overs begins January with a running start, and it does not seem as though it should be too difficult for the first two months of 1940 at least to equal the numerical record of bookings for 1939.

Coming Programs

Following are the programs of some New Year musical events:

Marian Anderson, in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7:

El luto Garrido (Sad is my Heart) — Pablo Esteve
Menuet chanté — Jose Bassa
Del cabello mas sutil (Your lovely fine hair) — F. Obradores
Elegia Eterna — E. Granados
La Cloche (The Bells) — Saint-Saëns
Au bord de l'eau (At the water's edge)
Apres un Reve (After a dream) — Faure
Chere Nuit (Dearest Night) — Alfred Bachelet
Pauline's Aria from "Pique Dame" — Tschaikovsky
The South Wind — Horatio Parker
Thoughts of home — Herbert Bedford
Songs to the dark Virgin — Florence Price
I hear an army — Samuel Barner
O, what a beautiful city
Wade in de water
Some for Paul and some for Silas
New born again
Arr. by Edward Boatner

Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 10:

Allegro maestoso — Vivaldi-Bach
Sonata in G major — J. C. Bach
Choral Prelude — Bach-Goldowsky
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" — Mozart-Conus
Concerto — Vittorio-Giannini
Variations on a Theme of Beethoven — Saint-Saëns
Valse Tragique — Felix Fox
New Dance — Riegger
Capriccio Espagnol — Rimsky-Korsakoff
Transcribed by Pierre Luboshutz

Zighera Program

The following program will be presented by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Zighera, conductor, at its first concert of the season on Monday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, with Joseph Knitzer as soloist:

Symphony No. 5 in B Flat — Franz Schubert
Capriccio — Jacques Ibert (First time in America)
Concerto in A Major, for violin and orchestra — W. A. Mozart
Dos Poemas
Nos 16 y 42 de "El Jardinero" de Rabindranath Tagore) — Jacobo Ficher (First time in America)

Lucas & Monroe Studio

Steamboat Scene in 'John Henry'

Stage version of Roark Bradford's stories, now at the Colonial Theater.

Maracci in Broadway Début

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Carmalita Maracci, Latin-American dancer from California, made her Broadway début in the Holiday Festival series at the St. James Theater, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 31, and received a practically continuous ovation from a crowded house.

She exhibited a fiery temperament, a fascinating individuality, which took its own way with the rhythms and zapateados, the abrupt transitions and dynamic shadings of the Spanish dance, devoting only one number to the nostalgic elegance of the Italian ballet style, although both schools of training make up her background.

Slender, taut, dark and volcanic, a lithe, feline figure of feminine spitfire, she revealed the Hispanic nature in a glitter of ferocity, even brutality, concerning herself mostly with the personal emotions of love and hate and rivalry and despair. Only in the Cante Jondo (Deep Song), of gypsy origin, was there feeling of an awareness of humanity, specifically of a race awakening from tradition, crying for enlightenment. Perhaps herein lies the promise of her future—the creation of a new Spanish dance which shall be truly expressive of contemporary Iberian peoples.

In the tragic utterance or keen, swift satire, in mockery and malice, in vivid costuming and vivacity of movement, Miss Maracci's part in the program was a triumph of theater excitement. Her treatment of the traditional Spanish dance conceived as a spiral form, seated on a twirling piano stool ("Live for the One Who Bore You"), was one mocking example of her radical departures from convention.

The three assisting dancers were of no assistance whatever, except to provide a flat, shallow pattern of the "Iberian Folk Themes," and to prove once more that Spanish dancing must be in the blood, or at least in a deeply kindred spirit. If three young girls had been picked at random from the city's Spanish settlement, given a few lessons and pushed on the stage without rehearsal, there would have been more native flair and flavor.

Antonio Albanese, the artist's pianist-composer, played the accompaniments and piano interludes. The costumes were designed by Robert Tyler Lee.

Miss Maracci used the castanets with complete understanding of their diapason, the same quality of understanding manifest in her approach to the source material of her compositions.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Annual members' exhibition. Opening Jan. 3-13: Contemporary painting and sculpture.

Boston City Club—Finger-tip paintings by Francis R. Fast. Through Jan. 8.

Copley Society—Exhibition of water colors by Alice F. Tilden. Through Jan. 5.

Doll & Richards—Pastels by Charlotte Fuller Eastman. Through Jan. 13.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil paintings by Walter Brenzikofer. Through Jan. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists—Flower paintings by Henry Howard Brooks. Through Jan. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Americana.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street—Group of paintings lent by the Mass. Art Project. Jan. 5-27.

Ross Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by six artists. Through Jan. 13.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition by Marsden Hartley. Open during Symphony concerts. Through Jan. 6.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Pat Erickson. Through Jan. 12.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Prints by Sharaku. Special Exhibition Galleries: Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

'The City' on the Screen

Of the two films featured in the current program at the Fine Arts, "The Betrayal of Catherine II," a French film recounting an episode from the reign of Catherine the Great of Russia, is the longer, but "The City," an American documentary picture, is the more impressive. In the latter, by skilful use of the camera, a contrast is drawn between crowded urban centers with their congested traffic and underprivileged areas and planned communities combining the convenience of city life with the spaciousness of country residence.

Pare Lorenz, who drew up the original outline of "The City" and Ralph Steiner and Willard Van Dyke, who were in charge of the photography and direction, have divided the film into five sections. The first of them pictures a simple New England community of a few generations ago. The second shows an industrial city with its smoke and steel. In the third, the camera records the rush and bustle of a metropolitan center with its mechanized activities, its towering buildings, its crowded streets. The fourth section turns to the highways as they might be seen when week-end traffic is at its peak. The fifth turns to "the green city," the goal toward which the planners are working.

A narrative written by Lewis Mumford and spoken by Morris Carnovsky helps to point the contrast. An accompanying score has been provided by Aaron Copland. But the chief reliance has been placed on ingenious photography. The film has been made not only entertaining but, when the occasion is suitable, witty. Every stroke seems to count in building up the brief account. The film is an example of what can be accomplished in the documentary field by expert craftsmen.

"The Betrayal of Catherine II" is a handsomely photographed and elaborately produced film that is never completely convincing as it unfolds a story of the plan to make Elisabeth Tarakanova queen of Russia, tells of the despatching of Count Orlof by Catherine to Venice to entice Elisabeth into her hands, the growing affection between Orlof and Elisabeth, the manner in which Elisabeth was betrayed (perhaps the title of the film might have been "The Betrayal of Elisabeth"), the unsuccessful effort of Orlof to rescue Elisabeth from prison, and the execution of Elisabeth and Orlof.

The best of the acting is that of Roger Karl as Prince Radziwill, Elisabeth's advisor. Pierre-Richard Willm does not seem quite the dashing figure that Orloff should be. Annie Vernay as Elisabeth suggests the guilelessness that is a part of the character but she never goes very far below the surface of the role. Suzy Prim as Catherine emphasizes the calculating nature of the queen.

To round out the bill there is a newsreel and a short film, "Here's Looking."

E. F. M.

Monday Symphony Concert

For the third program of the Monday-Tuesday series of programs given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky arranged the following items: Beethoven, Symphony No. 1 in C major, Stravinsky, Capriccio for Orchestra with Pianoforte Solo (J. M. Sanromá, soloist); Franck, Symphony in D minor.

It was pleasant to hear the early Beethoven played with such evident understanding of the composer's intentions, and while the wind section did not especially distinguish itself at the close of the first repeat in the exposition of the first movement, the slip was trifling and in subsequent passages was redeemed manyfold. The criticism, as most persons are aware, has been made of this symphony that it contains an overabundance of material for the wind choirs. The performance last night served to emphasize this idiosyncrasy. There are moments during performances of our orchestra when one might wish for less vociferousness from the brass section, yet this is a thing which concerns only the individual interpretation placed upon a work. If you wish to attain such and such an effect, you must call up all your reserves. In the instance of this Beethoven First, there seems to be room for a little argument in favor of milder brass—or so it seemed to this commentator last night.

The Stravinsky Capriccio is by this time fairly familiar music, and Mr. Sanromá's expertness in presenting the pianoforte portion is now taken somewhat as a matter of course, yet with each performance the piece yields new revelations of finely developed coordination. The timing last night was again amazingly accurate and it seemed to one listener that Mr. Sanromá had discovered some new approaches to the pianoforte score, especially in the Andante rapsodico. The audience recalled him many times at the close of his brilliant performance.

The question which presented itself to this writer during the playing of the piece, however, was whether the work might not lend inspiration to some choregrapher. Possibly we are becoming excessively dance-conscious, but certainly there is a story here to be mimed which would be both interesting and amusing.

A sympathetic performance of the Franck symphony brought manifestations of great enthusiasm from the audience and closed one of the most satisfying programs which Dr. Koussevitzky has given his Monday-Tuesday patrons.

G. M. S.

'Goose Step'

"Goose Step" at the Trans-Lux Theater is, as its title may suggest, an anti-Nazi film. It was made in Hollywood and is based on a novel of the same title as the film, by Shepard Traube. The picture has been shown elsewhere under the name of "Beasts of Berlin."

The purpose of the film obviously is more to convey a point of view than to tell a story. There is, however, a narrative about the leader of a group opposed to the Nazi régime, the activities in which he and his fellows are engaged, his arrest, the brutalities to which he is subjected during questioning and in a concentration camp, and his final escape to Switzerland.

The picture is not a pleasant one. Undoubtedly it is not intended that it should be. Artistically, it does not seem to be so well made as it might have been, for the plot is slender and the characters are sketchily drawn. But the sympathies of audiences are likely to be concerned less with the narrative than with the conditions the film seeks to portray.

Roland Drew has the role of the leader who refuses to abandon his opposition. Steffi Duna is his wife. Greta Granstedt, Allan Ladd, and Lucien Prival are among the others in the cast.

The second film on the bill, "The Covered Trailer," relates further adventures of the Gleason family.

Concert Calendar

Thursday

Concert by Catherine Carver, pianist at Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Joseph Szigeti, violin soloist. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Saturday

Regular evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Joseph Szigeti, violin soloist. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Sunday

Recital in Symphony Hall at 3:30 by Marian Anderson, Negro contralto. Kosti Vehanen, accompanist.

Second concert of the season by the Flute Players' Club will be given in the Hotel Vendome at 3:30. The Primrose Quartet from England will be the guest artists.

Women's Symphony

Alexander Thiede, founder and conductor of the Women's Symphony Society of Boston, announces the program for the Women's Symphony Orchestra's opening concert of its 1940 series on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall.

Anton Rubenstein's Symphony No. 1 in C major, "The Ocean," will be presented for the first time in Boston since 1903, when it was played by the Boston Symphony, under Gericke.

One of the aims of the Women's Symphony Society is to present works by women composers. Mabel Daniels, a Boston woman and an associate member of the society, is being honored at the first concert, at which her "Deep Forest," which has been performed by all the major orchestras of the country, will be presented.

Soloist for this concert will be Karl Zeise, cellist of the Boston Symphony, in Haydn's Concerto in D major. Marybelle Fulton Zeise, wife of the soloist, is a member of the Women's Symphony bass section.

'Young Man With Band' on Air

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a faint touch of the retrospectively mellow about the swing music in Columbia's "Young Man with a Band" show on Friday nights—for each week's guest maestro delves into his past and climbs the ladder of success once more. Besides leading "the boys" through their latest rhythmic and melodic intricacies, he acts out the story of his life, as part of the program.

That's why listeners happened to hear pianist Teddy Wilson playing a violin and Jack Teagarden playing his trombone the way he once did in a Nebraska nickelodeon.

That was the reason, too, that they heard Benny Goodman playing a march—and imitating Ted Lewis—and playing jazz in the style of his Chicago take boat days with Bix Beiderbecke; why Gene Krupa re-created a famous Chicago "jam session" in an automobile; why Eddie Duchin played "Ramona" as he did it on his first audition; why Duke Ellington played his first composition "Soda Fountain Rag," and Kay Kyser demonstrated how he used to beat on a soap box with a toy hammer when he was a youngster back home in Rocky Mount, N. C.

Little Known Facts

All sorts of little known facts about spotlighted band leaders turn up in these programs—which often include chance remarks or comments not in the script, such as Benny Goodman's "Boy! Those were the days!"—as he played the "Washington Post March"—just as he used to when the notes mingled in the rousing music of Chicago's Hull House band.

This retrospective section of the program is distinct from the part in which the band leader of the week plays tunes lately recorded for the Columbia Recording Corporation. These dramatizations are prepared by Al Rinker, producer of the program and Annemarie Ewing, script writer, and it is a job that keeps them completely busy.

Trying to get a major band leader to sit still long enough to tell about his rise to fame—and to reminisce even further back—is a major problem. For today the leaders lead lives crammed with activity—from theater and hotel dates to recording, college dance and benefit engagements.

Early in the week Mr. Rinker and Miss Ewing have been found in the middle of some dance band—at the Biltmore Hotel to see Horace Heidt . . . out at Meadowbrook in New Jersey to interview Jack Teagarden . . . at a rehearsal hall in Harlem to catch Teddy Wilson . . . and once on the long distance telephone, talking to Gene Krupa, was was playing a theater date in St. Louis.

Probably the most adventurous experience was catching up with Duke Ellington. It was the week Gene Krupa was on the show from Chicago where he was playing at the College Inn.

Next day, Ellington was playing at the University of Illinois. So the two of them—Al and Annemarie—went down there. They couldn't find the Duke until time for the dance he was playing. Then they waited through that—and finally got around to interviewing him in a local restaurant till three in the morning. . . .

After that, they both quietly sought peace in a plane going back to New York!

Volunteer Vocalists

Another production problem on the show is the spot where, each week, some person is chosen out of the audience to come up and sing with the band of the evening. When this idea was first considered everybody said it wouldn't work. In the first place, they insisted, nobody would come up. And in the second place, the whole thing would take too long and probably run the program over time.

And so, the first night, the program's emcee Dan Seymour, stepped out to the footlights before going on the air and explained to the audience how the idea worked—that numbered stubs would be passed through the audience to anyone who wanted to sing, that four standard numbers had been selected for the evening's amateur performance and that copies of these numbers, with the lyrics, were ready on the band stand, that the orchestra leader himself would see that a good key was chosen for the amateur vocalist—and that the records to be made of this performance, a record of which only one copy would be made, would be given to the singer to keep.

"Now," said he, "how many hands do I see?"

Sixty-three went up—and when, on the program Horace Heidt drew a number from the hat, up came a young lady who held it, Miss Evelyn Youngerman, a lawyer's secretary, of New York City. She chose the song "Wishing," sang it like a veteran, and proved that this idea was going to be a very popular one!

On following weeks, the spot attracted a cashier, an artist, and four students. So far, the boys have been much braver than the girls about volunteering.

But never once has the audience failed to respond.

Benny Goodman Does a Number

He is the third leader to appear in Columbia's Friday night "Young Man With a Band" series—and to reminisce about his rise to fame—with musical demonstrations of the different periods.

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"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
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Made into a play by
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"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
MORNING'S AT SEVEN
by PAUL OSBORN
LONGACRE THEA., W. 48 Street. Cir. 6-6454
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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SAM H HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7989. Eves. 8:30
MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Mon. Eve., Jan. 8, 8:30
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Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
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Tickets at Box Office—$1.10 to $2.75

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Decorative Arts Antiques

More California Houses—An Oriental Ivory Carving

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Two West Coast Small Houses

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In building the home of today, what are the essentials to be considered? First and foremost, the needs of the household. This means not only their specific needs but the general exigencies of modern living—a maximum of light and air, spaciousness or at any rate a sense of space; ease of circulation; housekeeping tasks reduced to a minimum and economy of upkeep. These are some of the prime requisites, following the most important consideration of all—site and outlook.

The weight of all these factors is increased, not lessened, in the case of the small house, for obviously more ingenuity is necessary to satisfy all these demands when space and means are limited.

Good Architecture Common Here

Probably in no section of the country is there a larger proportion of small homes, so good to look at and so comfortable to live in, as in California. The reasons for this desirable state of affairs are, in the main, greater freedom from tradition than in older communities and excellence of climate. In the best work, it will be found that architects have reached their objectives in a thoroughly realistic manner. They have not been bound by precedent nor have they gone out of their way to be daring and original.

This directness of approach, this ability to regard each house without preconception, as a separate and vital entity, and to take full advantage of site and surroundings, are conspicuous in the work of William Wilson Wurster. All of his designs are definitely individual. Yet there are certain recurrent traits and tendencies which attest a common source of inspiration. This is especially noticeable in dwellings where the walls are of wood.

If you have been told that there is a Wurster house in a certain street, you can usually spot it by the treatment of the timber, the large windows set in plain frames painted white, and by the roof. Whether these roofs are flat or low pitched, they project well beyond the wall. This lid effect is becoming. It gives an emphasis to walls which, generally speaking, have been handled with the utmost simplicity.

This simplicity is strikingly illustrated in the house belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Erich Nielsen in Carmel. Its low long line obtrudes no jarring self-conscious note in the splendid panorama of mountains, valley and sea. There are magnificent views in all directions but those seen from the front of the house are perhaps the most varied and beautiful.

See Large Pictures At Right

A glance at the accompanying plan will show that practically the whole end of the living room has been given over to large windows and so is one side of the dining room. A door leads out onto a patio, partly open and partly covered so that the interior is linked up naturally with the life of out of doors. The outer walls are painted turquoise blue—a further affirmation of the kinship which exists between the hillside house and the sky above and the ocean which closes the distant horizon.

Equally well adapted to its site is the Edgar Jensen house in Berkeley. It commands a fine view, but instead of being set on a hill in wide open spaces, this house is on a steep slope wedged in between neighbors. Its outlook is not all embracing, but on the contrary very limited. Through a gap in the trees is an entrancing glimpse of the bay. To make the most of this vista, the house has been designed on box-like lines, rather than horizontal.

Two bedrooms and the large living room all look out over the bay. The living room is brought into direct relationship with garden and distant view, by its big windows and the terrace paved with the same tomato red tiles as the living room These tiles harmonize also with the outer walls, which are of slightly bleached redwood, and with the inner walls of honey colored plywood.

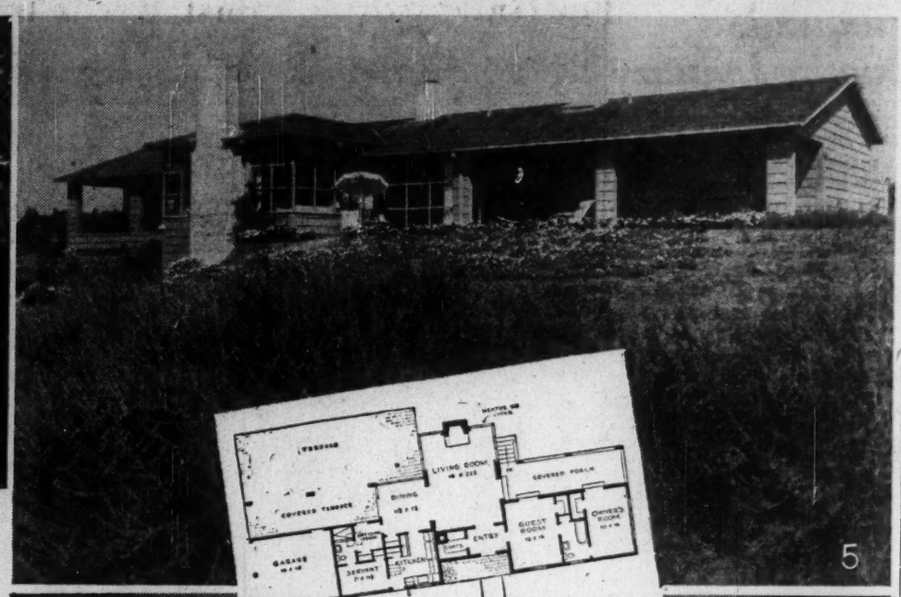
Plywood Walls In Subtle Finish

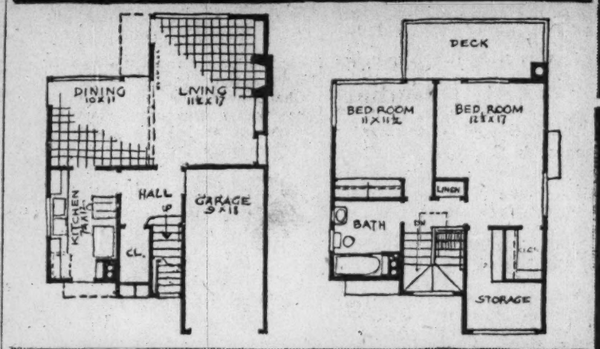
The plywood is used as interior wall covering throughout. It is coated with varnish in the bathroom and kitchen, but elsewhere it has been treated with white lead wiped off, shellacked and rubbed down. This gives a soft effect, decorative enough in itself with its natural markings, or suitable as a background for paintings of all kinds.

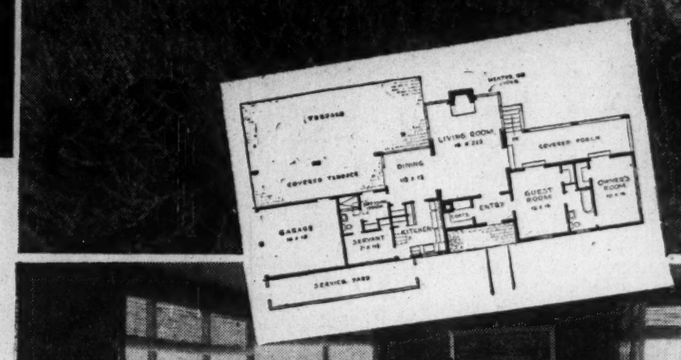
A laundry tub has been placed next to the sink, its wooden top serving as a draining board. The kitchen is not big but its equipment includes all that is needed for the smooth running of a small home. The walls and floors are so easy to keep clean that the present occupier, Miss Vera Christie, executive at the University of California, does all the housework herself without any undue sense of burden.

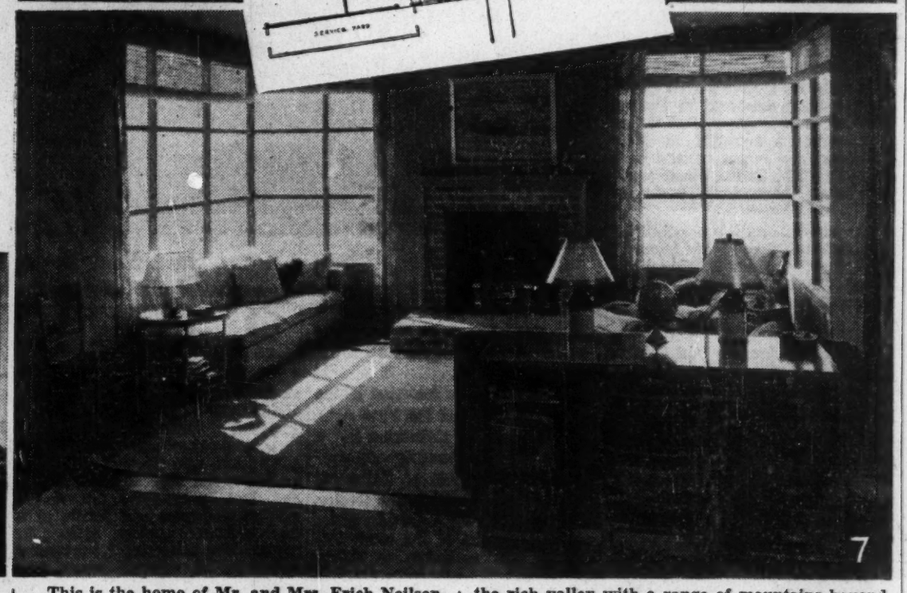
Besides the two bedrooms on the upper floor there is a tiny room over the garage. It is used at present as storage space but it would be quite possible to make it into a little study or an extra week-end bedroom.

What distinguishes this house from thousands of others which have the same accommodation? Chiefly, the complete suitability of the design to the needs and tastes of the one who occupies it; and the straightforward yet discriminating use of materials with no digressions in the way of irrelevant detail or ornament. It is by such simple and sincere means as these that a house achieves that intangible distinction called "style."









The generous windows and roof lines proclaim the modernity of this house exterior. Its ocean outlook is from this corner. Roof-deck, terrace and the wide windows of all rooms, command the view. Edgar Jensen, owner; Miss Christie, tenant.

This is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erich Neilsen, Carmel, Calif., the top picture showing the south side. The architect has provided for taking every possible advantage of the views across and down the rich valley with a range of mountains beyond it. The interior view shows wide windows filling living-room corners; the pine walls are a light, warm grey; floor is Douglas fir; rugs, soft yellow.

Questions And Answers

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

Government Bulletins

New York

Can you tell us what department of Government should be addressed in order to obtain bulletins on the re-finishing of old furniture? M. H. P.

We have seen such a publication, but fail to recall what department issued it. No doubt an inquiry sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., would reach the proper office. A book which we mentioned in this column on Nov. 21 treats especially of this subject, and is advised as reliable. We repeat the name: Knowing, Collecting and Restoring Early American Furniture, by Henry Hammond Taylor; published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia at $3.00.

* * *

Scrimshaw

New Jersey

I have been informed that you published some time ago an article on Scrimshaw work, dealing in part with the Bennett collection. I shall be indebted if you can advise me of the date on which it appeared and tell me whether I can purchase a copy of that issue. C. R. H.

The date of the article you refer to was Jan. 23, 1932, a number too far back to be available for sale. A photostat copy of the page containing the article can be supplied for $1.20; or you may be able to find it on file in a large city library.

* * *

Plexiglas

California

Your article of Oct. 31, on Plexiglas leads me to think it may be suitable for use in something which I wish to manufacture, and I would like to know to whom to write for further details about this material. W. H. B.

Rohm and Haas Company, 222 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., are the makers of Plexiglas, and are the people for you to communicate with. C. G. B.

An Exhibition and a Sale

At the Worcester Art Museum there is being held through Saturday Jan. 13, an exhibition of Houses and Housing, arranged by the Modern Museum of Art of New York in collaboration with Federal agencies. This timely display illustrates, by means of photographs and models, the most important and significant examples of modern dwellings, both in America and abroad.

There are two divisions—single homes and multiple ones. In the first, the cost range is wide, extending from $5,000 to $150,000, including examples from both east and west coasts and Wisconsin. American architects are Neutra, Wright, Lescaze, Yeon and Doyle, Stone and Koch, Gropius and Breuer. There is also recent work by leading European architects.

Multiple dwellings erected in nine European countries are shown in the second division, together with illustrations of various projects carried out by several Federal agencies. This type of domestic architecture is considered of the greatest social importance, and "progress in it has been greater in the past 20 years than in the previous 5,000" says John McAndrew, Curator of Architecture, Museum of Modern Art, who directed the formation of the exhibition.

He adds, "As the skyscraper is the typical American monument of the boom of the '20's, public housing may well be the true monument of the '40s. Europe's generation of experience has been drawn on for perfected solution of problems that are basically the same in America as there."

* * *

One surprise after another comes from the announcements of public sales at which articles of the greatest rarity and importance to collectors are listed to become property of the highest bidders. Another such occasion is scheduled for the afternoon of Jan. 4, when ware by Paul Revere and other American silversmiths of the 1700's will be auctioned at Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, New York. This ware, with furniture attributed to McIntire and other known makers, and several portraits credited to Stuart, Copley, Smibert have been assembled by Herbert Lawton of Boston, indefatigable collector of the most excellent and the unique in decorative Americana.

The focus of interest, for its craftsmanship and its associations is a silver tankard by Paul Revere bearing the arms of the Lee family and originally the property of the Colonel Lee, Revolutionary merchant and patriot of Marblehead. He built the famous Lee Mansion there in the 1760's, and in it was host to General Washington. It is cause for wonder that such a precious object should be offered for sale, and not yet permanently treasured in some museum. A Revere porringer is listed, with silver by Burt, Brigden, and a tankard by Shem Drowne, who was a very early Boston silversmith of whose work only two other pieces are known aside from spoons.

Of the mahogany furniture, five articles are attributed to McIntire, while Phyfe's name is attached to two card tables, as is Connelly's of Philadelphia. C. G. B.

An Ivory Carving From India

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Portugal's first territorial possessions in Asia, the city of Goa in India, came a carving recently placed on exhibition in the Spanish Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a small ivory of the type known as the "shepherd" or "pilgrim" rockery, and was probably made at Goa about 1660.

Goa lies some three hundred miles south of Bombay on the west coast of India and is both the present and past capital of the Portuguese Empire in the East. In less than a century after its occupation by the Portuguese in 1510, Goa had become rich and in its bazaars were products from India, from China, from Persia and from other points in the Orient.

Lisbon-India Commerce In 1500's

Large shipments were sent on to Lisbon, there to bring further oriental influence into Spanish and Portuguese civilizations. Among the objects brought in goodly numbers were the small statuettes such as the Boston Museum is now exhibiting for the first time.

The statuette represents a sleeping shepherd seated upon a mound disposed in three tiers. He wears a short tunic and sandals, has a costrel and wallet at his sides, supports a lamb with his left hand while another rests on his left shoulder. From the top of the mound beneath the feet of the shepherd flows a stream of water from a head in the shape of an animal mask. Birds drink from the basin into which the water falls; sheep graze on the hillside below. Around the base are three caves, the shell-domed one holding the recumbent figure of the repentant Magdalene pointing at a book, while in the smaller flanking caves are couchant lions. The sides are carved with foliage and on small elevations beside the fountain stand two small figures in attitudes of devotion.

Christian-Zoroastrian Motives

The symbolism of the statuette recalls early Christian motives, but the number of non-Christian details undoubtedly indicates that the type was current in India before the early Portuguese settlers arrived. According to Professor Josef Strzygowski, it seems to have embodied originally an ancient Persian religious idea similar to that of the Good Shepherd.

This type of statuette, plainly bearing a connection with early Christian ideas, was current in India, probably among the later followers of Zoroastar. There it was taken up by native Indian and Portuguese carvers and again given a Christian significance.

Goa had had a long history before its conquest and it is reputed to have been once a city of great wealth, learning, and beauty, but its glory had declined long before the arrival of the Portuguese. Under their regime the city once more regained much of its former importance. It became the capital of the growing Portuguese Empire of the East with the same civic privileges as Lisbon.

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Shown almost full size, this ivory carving came from the Portuguese city of Goa in western India, and dates from around 1660. It holds an interesting blending of the Christian symbolism of the Good Shepherd and that of a similar ancient Persian idea. On exhibition at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Draw Curtains On Cold Nights

Heavy draperies at the windows are almost as effective as storm sash in keeping a room comfortable. Naturally you won't want to draw the curtains in daylight; but they can help immensely on a cold winter night. The curtains help keep warmth in, in two ways. They interfere with the heat loss by slowing down the circulation of air near the window, preventing the contact of warm air with the cold glass; and they cut off a good deal of the radiation loss.

Progress Speaks

in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor

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The advertising of manufacturers of many new products appears in The Christian Science Monitor. This advertising is a liberal education in the progress of ingenuity, craftsmanship, and art in many fields. The products these advertisements describe play a part in modern life. They acquaint us with the newest discoveries and inventions for aiding every-day living.

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Commerce and Finance

Diverse Industrial Groups Reach New Production Peaks in 1939

Business and Industry

Textile Trade Had Good Year, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The textile markets at the outbreak of the war were in better technical position than they had known for years, according to Scheuer and Company, in a year-end review.

September bookings, says the survey, established an all-time high for one month's business and prices advanced 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The stampede in cotton print cloths resulted in the return of mills to a three-shift basis and the abandonment of curtailment efforts which preceded this period. New machinery installations in 1939, plus orders placed and still unfilled, are of record-breaking dimensions. Almost all of this is for replacement.

Combed cottons displayed exceptional price stability and offered outstanding values throughout the first eight months of the year; thereafter advances were extremely rapid. The strain upon the absorptive powers of distribution soon became apparent here as it did in print cloths.

The time span between purchase and delivery of goods sold in September was too short to allow for adjustment to the reduced tempo of demand. This situation is now correcting itself.

Rayon Producers Active

Rayon yarn producers during 1939 showed foresight and wisdom in their merchandising and pricing policies. The uncertainty which appeared in the early part of the year was entirely eliminated by July, and thenceforth the trade went forward confidently.

Short periods of scarcity may occur in the rayon yarn supply in 1940, but we doubt that they will be long-lived. The yarn industry is in better balance with demand than any other branch of textiles, yet in total it is not underproduced.

Viscose staple fibre was in adequate supply throughout the year, whereas acetate staple was less freely available. While spun rayon fabrics have become an important member of the textile family, they are not yet a mature member. Few year-round staples have been developed, and fabric standardization has not yet been accomplished,—all of which suggests that a fluctuating type of market is probable. However, total annual absorption is not likely to be disappointing.

Effect of War

The magnitude and quality of the personnel of the buying missions organized by Great Britain and France suggest preparation for extensive activity. While textiles are likely to be a secondary export item for a considerable period, large buying of heavy industry products and other more pressing war needs are certain to influence general domestic demand.

Co-ordination of production and merchandising will continue as the overwhelming enigma of all textile markets. The highest hope for progress here rests with man power. The industry is prone to generalize about textiles as if all competitive efforts are equally well organized. This is to minimize the fact that every phase of textile activity is highly individualized.

The building and co-ordinating of personnel is the most difficult route to a sounder order. It is not purchasable as is machinery. Without it, the best of machinery is less effective; with it, success is inescapable.

New Director

Pach Bros.

Paul Kollsman

New director of Square D Company, which recently acquired the Kollsman Instrument Company. Mr. Kollsman will participate actively in the management of the new setup as consulting engineer. Square D Company manufactures electrical equipment. The Kollsman makes aircraft instruments.

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Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

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Outlook Better For Railroads, Pelley States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As the year 1939 draws to a close, the outlook for the railroads is more encouraging, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, in a statement summarizing the performance of the railroads in 1939.

Not only is the level of freight traffic now higher than at any corresponding time since 1936, Mr. Pelley continued, but there also has been an improvement in their current earnings.

The railroads will enter 1940 with a level of freight traffic approximately 10 per cent higher than at this time one year ago and about 18 per cent above two years ago. Compared with the corresponding period in 1936, the level will be a decrease of about 4 per cent, he stated.

From a financial standpoint, preliminary estimates indicate that the railroads as a whole will have a net income of $95,000,000 in 1939, compared with a net deficit of $123,471,074 in 1938, and approximately the same net income as in 1937.

Since May, there has been an almost constant upward trend in freight traffic. From August to October the increase, however, was the greatest for any similar period of time on record, amounting to 25.5 per cent. The peak in carloadings this year was reached in the week ended on Oct. 21, when the total was 861,198 cars, which exceeded the 1938 peak by 135,056 cars of 18.6 per cent.

In October, the railroads had 1,055,164 employees, the greatest number in any month since November, 1937, and an increase of nearly 80,000 above October last year. Of the total number in October, 511,358 were engaged in maintenance work, an increase of 53,612 compared with one year ago.

Gross revenues in 1939 approximated $4,020,000,000, an increase of 12.7 per cent above 1938, but a reduction of 23.9 per cent under 1930. Operating expenses were approximately $2,925,000,000 in 1939, an increase of 7.4 per cent above the preceding year but a decrease of 25.6 per cent under 1930.

Loading of revenue freight in 1939 totaled 34,100,000 cars, an increase of 3,640,000 cars or 11.9 per cent above the total for 1938, but a decrease of 3,500,000 cars or 9.5 per cent below 1937.

On the basis of the revenue ton miles, freight traffic handled by the railroads in 1939 totaled 332,500,000,000 ton miles, an increase of 14.6 per cent above 1938, but a decrease of 7.8 per cent compared with 1937.

Passenger traffic in 1939 amounted to 22,900,000,000 passenger miles (the number of passengers multiplied by the distance traveled). This was an increase of 5.9 per cent compared with 1938, but a reduction of 7.1 per cent compared with 1937.

Some Industries Break All Past Records During 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—A number of U. S. businesses and industries managed to break all past records in the year 1939, despite war and the lingering aftermath of depression.

Peaks were reached by such diverse groups as air transport, electric power production, and motor fuel output.

Electric power production for the year totaled around 128,300,000,000 kilowatt hours, highest in history, and compared with 114,600,000,000 in 1938.

Many Production Peaks

Production of steel ingots in October and November at 5,394,000 and 5,463,000 respectively, set consecutive new record monthly highs, eclipsing the 5,286,000-ton production mark for May, 1929, the former top figure.

Motor fuel (gasoline and blended benzol) output in 1939 at 596,111,000 barrels was also the biggest in history. A year ago it was 556,012,000 barrels.

Passenger car registrations in the United States at the end of the year were at the new high figure of around 26,200,000, a gain of about 1,000,000 over last year.

Telephones of the Bell System in use near the year-end totaled 16,287,762, the biggest hook-up the system has ever enjoyed.

Airplanes flew record mileages and carried record numbers of passengers. Passenger miles flown by air lines totaled around 889,000,000, a new high, and topped 1938 by about 40 per cent. Air express shipments numbered about 850,000 packages, another new high, and compared with 715,410 last year. Plane production facilities were expanded sharply, and it is estimated plants now have equipment to turn out 1,250 planes a month, a record capacity.

Rayon consumption topped all previous marks at around 450,000,000 pounds, compared with 327,000,000 in 1938.

Shoe production established a new yearly high total at 417,000,000 pairs, contrasted with the previous peak of 415,227,000 pairs in 1936.

November consumption of cotton by domestic mills at 718,721 bales was the biggest for any November in history.

Bank Assets at New Peak

American tobacco production in 1939 at 1,654,200,000 pounds topped all previous annual crops.

United States Government bonds climbed to record high levels at mid-year.

Bank assets and deposits soared to new peaks, and Chase National Bank of New York became the world's largest bank with resources of over $3,000,000,000.

The nation's monetary gold hoard expanded to a size beyond anything ever seen before, exceeding $17,600,000,000.

Production and consumption of plastics reached new heights. Coal tar and non-coal tar production in this new and fast-growing industry yielded up around 175,000,000 pounds of plastics materials in the year, compared with 130,000,000 in 1938, a gain of 35 per cent.

Consumption of chemicals in the final 1939 quarter was the fastest for any three months on record.

Leading mail order houses reported the biggest autumn sales in history.

United States exports of canned fruits rung up a record total of 8,366,000 cases in the year ended May 31 last, topping the previous high of 8,211,000 cases in the year ended May 31, 1936.

The miles of film used by camera enthusiasts exceeded all marks in the annals of photography.

On the railroads, freight trains moved faster than ever before, averaging around 405 miles a day, a new freight speed mark, and compared with 400 miles in 1938 and 247 in 1920.

Armour & Co. (Ill.) Moves to Merge With Subsidiary

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Armour & Company of Illinois have approved an agreement to turn over their 202 branch houses to its subsidiary, Armour & Company of Delaware, as a step toward the eventual merger of the two companies, it was announced.

The Illinois company owns all the common stock of the Delaware subsidiary and guarantees the dividends on the $57,782,000 of preferred stock of the eastern company, which is publicly owned.

Consolidation of the two companies, which would bring a total of 300 branch offices in the United States and foreign countries under one direction, has been under consideration for several years.

The step was taken to eliminate the dual sales organizations.

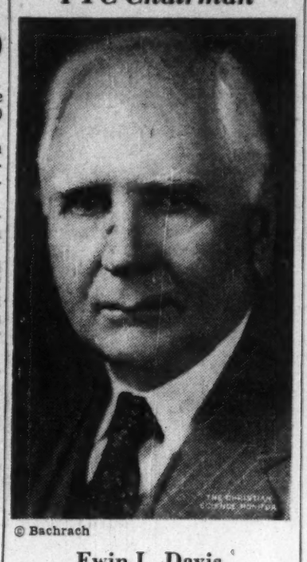
The Delaware company was organized in 1922 to take over certain of the parent properties as a step to aid in the financing of the business.

The necessity of obtaining more than $60,000,000 of new capital to retire the preferred stock of the Delaware company, it was said, would delay the eventual merger under present market conditions.

Canadian Pacific Net Rises

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $6,735,146 was reported by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in net earnings of $24,141,851 for eleven months ended Nov. 30, compared with $17,406,705 in the corresponding period a year ago.

FTC Chairman



© Bachrach

Ewin L. Davis

Elected by the Federal Trade Commission to serve as its Chairman during 1940. Mr. Davis has been a commissioner and the Chairmanship rotates annually.

Ford to Enter 1940 With Work At High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich—Ford Motor Company enters 1940 with operations in many departments at the highest levels in recent years, officials of the company said.

At the close of business Friday, the company had produced in the United States and Canada approximately 300,000 Ford cars and trucks and Mercury cars since the 1940 models were introduced Oct. 6. Production is running at about 5,000 units a day, and this rate will be continued into 1940.

Production for the last quarter of 1939 was almost double that of the same period in 1938.

Production in the Lincoln Motor Company division reached a new peak during the last quarter with 7,550 Lincoln-Zephyr V-12 cars.

Ford employment throughout the country is the highest in several years, standing at 120,000.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 203

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at close of business on January 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, December 26, 1939.

Exchange Heads Give Views On 1940 Security Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The advent of 1940 finds the United States faced with about the same economic problems that have beset it during the last 10 years, according to a statement by William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange.

In striving to meet these problems, Mr. Martin said, there must be a broad revival of the capital markets, a renewal of capital investment and the replenishment of productive enterprise with new equity money.

"The securities markets are even more depressed than general business conditions would normally warrant," he stated. "At the present time the volume of securities business is at such low levels that the general efficiency of the securities markets is threatened. The financial community is beset by numerous difficulties that must be solved if it is to be able to aid effectively in the broad economic revival that is needed. We are hopeful that 1940 will see some relief from these difficulties."

Mr. George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, in a year end statement, said that the public is currently more than usually confused by the apparent failure of markets to keep pace with business activity, which has led many to assume that there is something fundamentally wrong with the attitude of the public toward the stock exchanges.

"While the future is particularly complex," said Mr. Rea, "is it not possible that we are experiencing conditions similar to those which existed from the end of 1914 to the spring of 1915? At that time the stock market was stalemated. Investors were endeavoring to appraise the outlook and to more exactly determine the effect of events upon our own domestic economy.

"In addition to foreign influences are our domestic problems which remain the most important of all perhaps in influencing our financial markets. It seems to me that our own political trend is definitely towards the right and that this fact must be reflected in both legislative and executive actions in the year to come."

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Automobile Industry Statistics During the Calendar Year 1939

Compiled by Oscar P. Pearson, Chief Statistician, Automobile Manufacturers Association

Production and Value	
Car and truck factory sales, U. S. and Canada	3,710,000
Passenger cars	2,960,000
Motor trucks	750,000
Percentage increase over 1938. Motor Vehicles	40%
Wholesale value of cars, U. S. and Canada	$1,815,485,000
Wholesale value of trucks, U. S. and Canada	$ 486,071,000
Wholesale value of cars and trucks combined	$2,301,556,000
Wholesale value of parts, accessories and tires for replacement, and service equipment	$1,283,540,000
Motor vehicle., accessories, service equipment and replacements of parts and tires	$3,585,096,000
Registration	
Motor vehicles registered in U. S.	30,710,000
Motor cars	26,250,000
Motor trucks	4,460,000
World registration of motor vehicles	45,000,000
Per cent of World's automobiles in U. S.	68%
Taxes	
Total motor vehicle user taxes	$1,631,000,000
Gasoline taxes, federal, state and municipal	$1,035,000,000
Percentage motor user taxes to all taxes from all sources, federal, state and local	11%
Employment	
Employment in auto, auto body and parts factories	389,000
Weekly pay roll, wages	$ 12,226,000
Automobile's Relation to Other Business	
Automotive industry is the largest purchaser of gasoline, rubber, steel, malleable iron, lubricating oil, plate glass, nickel and lead.	
Railroad carloads of automotive freight shipped	3,460,000
Rubber used in automobile industry	80%
Steel used by utomobile industry	16%
Lumber, hardwood, used by automobile industry	2%
Copper used by automobile industry	13%
Lead used by automobile industry	33%
Zinc used by automobile industry	10%
Tin used by automobile industry	11%
Aluminum used by automobile industry	12%
Nickel used by automobile industry	25%
Gasoline consumption by motor industry	90%
Gasoline used by motor vehicles (gallons)	20,787,000,000
Gasoline used by motor vehicles, retail value including taxes	$4,050,000,000
Motor Trucks and Buses	
Motor trucks in use	4,460,000
Total special motor truck taxes	$ 421,000,000
Fleets of 8 or more trucks, number of operators	25,116
Trucks operated by fleets of 8 or more	960,000
Number of truck drivers	3,760,000
Motor buses produced	18,000
Motor buses in use	134,000
Foreign Sales	
Number of American motor vehicles sold outside United States (U. S. exports and output in Canadian plants owned by U. S. firms)	472,000
Per cent of production sold outside U. S.	12.7%
Value of motor vehicles, parts and tires exported from U. S. and Canada	$ 322,000,000
Motor Vehicle Retail Business	
Total retail outlets, selling vehicles, repair parts, accessories, excluding duplication	94,494
Total repair shops (included above)	86,709
Total new car and truck dealers (included above)	40,599
Wholesalers	6,176
Retail gasoline outlets	400,000

The General Foods *family of products reports to its real boss:*

the American Family

PERHAPS you don't know us by our family name—General Foods.

But you undoubtedly do know some of the products that make up our family. Maybe you had Post Toasties and Maxwell House Coffee for breakfast, this morning. Maybe you had a Birds Eye dinner, and a cake made with Swans Down Cake Flour, last night.

Anyway, our success depends upon *you*. We can continue to progress only if you continue to buy our products. We'd like you to know more about us.

This Is What We Are

General Foods is a family of food products. Most members of the G.F. family, like Log Cabin Syrup, Postum, and Grape-Nuts, have been household friends for more than a generation.

These products were banded together into General Foods because the businesses that produced them felt that in such unity there was strength for the workers who made the products, for the people who had invested in them, and, most of all, for *you*, the consumer. For these businesses knew that if, by getting together, they could conduct better research and effect economies in producing, selling, and management, they in turn could give you better values for your money. Let's see how it has worked out.

What We're Doing for the Consumer

Since 1929, nearly every product of General Foods has been improved in some way: For instance, you now prepare a Jell-O dessert in half the time it used to take; Minute Tapioca cooks in five minutes instead of fifteen.

And while quality was going up, our prices were coming down. For example, Sanka Coffee, when it joined the General Foods family in 1928, was priced at $1 a pound. *Today it costs you about 38¢ a pound.*

Nor is General Foods resting on its oars. In its laboratories, researchers are working to find new ways of improving General Foods products—new ways to make them still easier to use—new ways to help you save more food-dollars in the family budget.

Each year our Consumer Service supplies millions of housewives with recipes.

What We're Doing for Our Employes

It is our policy in our plants and offices to pay wages as good as, or better than, those prevailing for similar work under similar conditions in communities in which we operate. We have set up various plans to help our employes. For instance, our co-operative retirement plan helps protect them against economic dependence in their old age. Special retirement allowances do the same for those too old to be eligible for this plan. Group life insurance gives protection to an employe's dependents, in case he dies. A benefit plan gives protection against loss of income during accident and sickness. A termination allowance plan helps tide employes and their families over, when employment is discontinued. And a vacation plan provides rest and recreation—with pay.

Since 1932 the number of our employes has increased 64%.

What We're Doing for the Retailer

Every third retail store in this country sells food products. And nearly all of these food stores—a total of approximately 500,000—sell General Foods products.

We believe these retailers are entitled to a profit, and we have tried hard to help them. We supply them with quality products which have consumer acceptance, and we continuously support these products with vigorous advertising and other merchandising helps. Instead of selling just one product, nearly every one of our salesmen sells our entire line and covers a small territory thoroughly. In this way, we save the dealer a lot of time. And because our salesmen are better trained, the dealer gets more help from them. He gets ideas on displaying and promoting his goods, and on being the kind of merchant who can serve *you* better.

What We're Doing for the Investor

General Foods is literally owned by the public.

Today, the company has 68,037 stockholders, which means that, counting their families, some 270,000 persons share directly in General Foods dividends.

Since its formation, General Foods has paid 72 consecutive dividends.

What We Hope to Do in the Future

We want the farmers from whom we buy to get a fair price for their produce. We want the people who work for us to get a good wage and considerate treatment. We want the grocer to make a profit from handling our goods. We want the investors, who have entrusted their money to us, to get a decent return for their faith in us.

And finally, we want to give *you*, the American Consumer, at the lowest possible price, the best food products that can be produced.

Copyright, 1939, General Foods Corp.

General Foods manufactures and sells (1) many products which consumers buy through retail stores; (2) many products which are consumed in restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and other institutions; and (3) many products which are sold in bulk to other manufacturers. Among the General Foods products which consumers buy in retail stores are the following:

BLUEPOINT OYSTERS
CALUMET BAKING POWDER
CERTO
DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT
D-ZERTA
40-FATHOM FISH
FRANKLIN BAKER'S COCONUT
GRAPE-NUTS
GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES
HUSKIES
INSTANT POSTUM
JELL-O
JELL-O FREEZING MIX
JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER
JELL-O PUDDINGS
KAFFEE HAG
LA FRANCE
LOG CABIN SYRUP
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
MINUTE TAPIOCA
POST-O
POST'S 40% BRAN FLAKES
POST'S WHOLE BRAN SHREDS
POST TOASTIES
POSTUM CEREAL
SANKA COFFEE
SATINA
SEAFRESH FISH
SEALSHIPT OYSTERS
SURE-JELL
SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR
WALTER BAKER'S CHOCOLATE
WALTER BAKER'S CHOCOLATE BARS
WALTER BAKER'S COCOA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS—fruits—vegetables—meats—poultry—sea foods

Commerce and Finance

Business in 1939 Gains 12 P. C. as Shown by Monitor Index

Business and Industry

Foreclosures On Non-Farm Realty Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Nonfarm real estate forclosures have reached a 12-year low, with American home owners setting a higher standard in meeting payments on their mortgages than was true even in the prosperous years of 1927 to 1930, declared officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The 7,374 foreclosures in October, they said, were below the figure for the average month for any of the last 12 years. This was a decrease of 953 from September and 1,227 from October last year, according to the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. An estimated 85 per cent of the foreclosures are on homes, the rest on commercial properties.

The 89,727 foreclosures in the first 10 months of this year were 10.5 per cent under the same period of 1938 and established a new low January-October record for the last nine years. The Board's figures cover foreclosures by all types of home mortgage institutions.

Among the outstanding factors bringing about this notable improvement, Board officials said, are increased employment and wages, larger aggregate post-depression incomes for the average family, a sharp reduction in mortgage interest rates and popularization of the long-term amortized loan resulting largely from the influence of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and insurance on home mortgage loans through the Federal Housing Administration.

Foreclosure cases in metropolitan communities—cities of 100,000 and more population—likewise set a 12-year low record in October.

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for over 20 years
"Largest Mutual Casualty Insurance Company in the United States"
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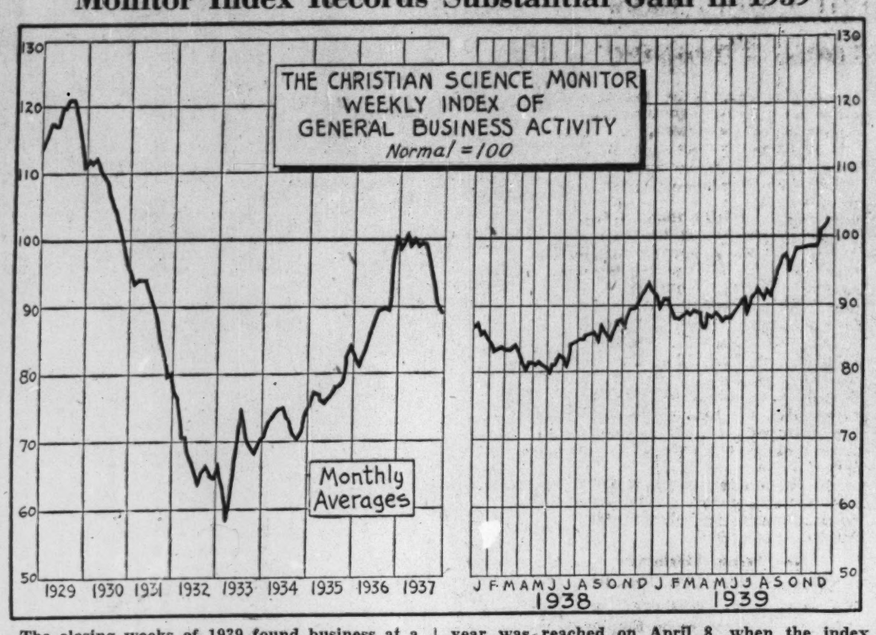
Monitor Index Records Substantial Gain in 1939



The closing weeks of 1939 found business at a substantially higher level than at the end of the previous year, and highest since December, 1936.

Following the rapid recovery in 1938 from the previous year's slump, general business activity, as measured by The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index, receded mildly in the opening months of 1939. Although the low point for the year was reached on April 8, when the index dipped to 86.8, business remained relatively steady until the first week in June. Then began an upturn in activity which gained added impetus with the outbreak of the war and continued into December.

On Dec. 23, the index registered 102.8 (prel.), an increase of over 18 per cent from the year's low and nearly 12 per cent above the end of 1938.

Administration Expects Better Business in the Coming Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration is looking to the new year for better business in the hope that it may bring not only political success but more revenue to cut down the federal deficit.

Government economists, though they specify reservations a mile long, believe that 1940 will be, generally a pretty good business year—not so good as 1929 but better than any year since then.

Right now factories are shown by available statistics to be turning out about as much goods as they did at the height of 1929, so that most of the economists' doubts arise, not from the production outlook, but from phases of consumption. Currently, goods are not being bought as fast as they are being produced.

President Roosevelt himself has tied the business outlook into his fiscal problem, predicting that the budget could be balanced without increasing taxes whenever there is an $80,000,000,000 national income. This figure, which approximates the national production of wealth in 1929, is about $10,000,000,000 more than Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins has estimated was achieved this year.

During the first 51 weeks of calendar year 1939 (the Treasury keeps books on fiscal years ending June 30, but its figures have been adjusted for this article), the Treasury spent $9,328,698,048 and took in $5,437,860,414, creating a deficit of $3,890,837,634. Last year, in 51 weeks, the Treasury spent $8,309,950,233 and took in $5,937,369,517, making a deficit of $2,372,580,716.

The Administration explains the bigger deficit this year, in spite of better business, as caused by intentionally heavier spending to turn business upward. Barring another recession such as the one in 1937, the Administration theory calls for 1940 and future years to reap the benefits of higher tax collections resulting from business created by this year's expenditures.

The President is expected to predict a deficit of about $3,000,000,000 when he sends to Congress next week his message on the budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The revenue picture is the one most gratifying to Administration officials, who expect collections to pass $6,000,000,000 by a good margin.

Meet to Celebrate 25,000,000th Car Of General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In celebration of the completion of the 25,000,000th automobile of the General Motors Corporation at about 11 a. m., Thursday, Jan. 11, William S. Knudsen, president, announces a meeting to be held the same evening in Masonic Temple at Detroit to which 5000 persons have been invited.

A special program is being prepared in honor of the veteran employees of the corporation, many of whom helped build the first General Motors cars in 1908. General Motors officials, including Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, Mr. Knudsen, Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President in charge of research, and about 50 high ranking executives of the organization, will join the veteran group in the celebration. Many pioneers in the industry also have been invited as special guests.

Under the direction of Owen Murphy, noted producer, "March of Men and Motors," a musical and dramatic presentation with a cast of 300 actors, singers and dancers, is now being rehearsed. It will be the big event of the program, which also will feature Jan Peerce, celebrated American tenor. He will be assisted by the General Motors Chorus of 250 voices. Erno Rapee, conductor of the Radio City Music Hall Orchestra in New York City, has been retained as guest conductor of the symphony orchestra.

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$15,000 — Harbor 5s — July 1, 1951-52
20,000 — Improvement 5s — Sept. 1, 1953
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To yield 3.60%
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Finds Allied Blockade Hits U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Agriculture Department, in a "progress report" on American farm exports since outbreak of the European war, declared today that many farmers see their markets being "caught in the no-man's land between the opposing economic barrages of the belligerents."

The foreign trade situation was summarized as follows:

The Allied blockade shuts American products out of German-controlled markets.

The Allies are applying trade controls in ways tending to favor sources of farm supplies other than the United States.

Trade measures of European neutrals also are closing markets to American products.

Allied control of shipping space and bulk buying outside the United States later may adversely affect cotton exports.

The Allied selective buying policy for wheat favors producing nations other than the United States. The same policy for pork products favors other nations, but Canada may buy hogs from this country.

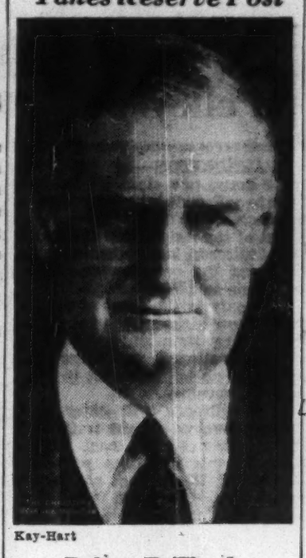
Exchange controls and import licenses are working against American fruit exports. Tobacco exports are reduced by similar measures.

The report was prepared for the Agricultural Advisory Council, composed of representatives of producers, processors, and distributors of farm goods and of organized labor. It was formed by Secretary Henry Wallace at the outbreak of the war to advise with him on farm policies.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wallace declared in his annual report that American agriculture cannot return to the "laissez faire" days when farmers were free to produce as they desired and Government limited its farm-aid efforts to education and research.

The post-world war economic crisis forced the Government to step in, he said, with programs designed to stabilize prices and adjust agricultural production to declining markets both at home and abroad.

Takes Reserve Post



Kay-Hart

Robert E. Wood

Appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the year ending Dec. 31, 1940. Mr. Wood has been Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Holidays Cause 15-Point Decline in Steel Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Christmas observance caused a decline in steel operations last week of 15 points to 75½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. This loss, however, continues the report, will be partly regained this week and indications point to a better recovery than in preceding years, due to heavy mill backlogs and consumer requirements.

"Outlook for early weeks this year," says the service, "is for continued activity at or near pre-holiday levels. Backlogs have been reduced only slightly in December and sufficient tonnage remains to be rolled to keep mills busy through first quarter and in some instances well into second quarter. Substantial orders still are being received and pressure for deliveries continues strong, showing steady consumption of finished steel.

Not Overstocked

"Consumer stocks, while heavier than at midyear, are not out of line with production of finished products and do not yet constitute a serious threat to future buying rate.

"Concrete reinforcing bar sellers find that mill allotments already have been sold out for first quarter even though they recently were increased. Larger orders for automobile sheets are expected soon, to meet needs for spring production. Additional orders for tin plate are likely to be placed before the middle of January.

"Railroads are expected to specify more liberally as repair programs are pushed to meet spring needs for rolling stock. Releases on orders for rails will increase as the season for track laying approaches. Much rail tonnage booked last year remains to be rolled and some makers believe 1940 requirements may exceed 1,000,000 tons, if roads are able to finance their purchases.

"Observances of Christmas last Monday was the most important factor in the decline in steel production. Pittsburgh was off 21 points to 70 per cent, Chicago 11 points to 81, eastern Pennsylvania 8 points to 77, Youngstown 17 points to 74, Wheeling 9 to 76, Buffalo 5 to 74½, Cincinnati 7 to 75, Detroit 5 to 85, Cleveland 19½ to 68, Birmingham 19 to 75 and New England 14 to 75 per cent. St. Louis held at 77 per cent.

Structual Steel Active

"Fairly heavy tonnages of structual and reinforcing steel are pending, most of which probably will be closed early this year. Fabricators have large backlogs and are operating at a high rate.

"Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingot production in 1939 is estimated at 46,807,000 gross tons, 68 per cent more than in 1938 and exceeded in the past decade only in 1936 and 1937. Last year's output was 7 per cent under 1937, 16½ per cent under peak year 1929, when 54,850,433 tons were produced. October production last year, 5,393,821 tons was the highest monthly figure on record and compares with the previous high, 5,286,246 tons in May, 1929."

Prices are unusually steady. Scrap seems to be near the bottom of the decline that started in October. Steel's iron and steel composite remains at $37.10; finished steel composite, $56.10, and scrap $17.58.

November Vacuum Cleaner Sales Set High Record

CLEVELAND (AP) — November vacuum cleaner sales were higher than any other November in history, Secretary C. G. Frantz of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association reported.

Sales of 141,066 broke the previous mark of 139,843 set in November, 1935. They compared with 137,901 in October and 119,506 in November, 1938. Eleven months' sales of 1,279,218 represented an 8.43 per cent increase over 1,179,720 cleaners sold in the same period last year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Stock prices last week gave a little flip upward which might be quite significant. Of course tax selling was an important factor in the market, and was easily shown by the unusual number of issues traded, the market having been the broadest since September. For three consecutive days volume was over 1,000,000 shares, which is the best performance since around Armistice Day.

The little flip upward seemed to confirm the notion that after tax-selling is over the market might go to town in January for a considerable rise, perhaps from the present 149 up to 170 on the Dow-Jones' industrials. After zigzagging downward slowly through October and November, the market levelled out during Christmas week in the dullest possible way, but last week the little turn-up in prices brought average levels back to mid-November.

Prices are almost always higher some time in January than at the end of December, for some unknown reason, and they may repeat. After the last three months of dullness, a real break-out on the upside would surprise few people here in Wall Street.

Await Budget Message

Of course the market is holding its breath to hear the President's budget message which comes this week. The Washington news stories strangely put the emphasis on the estimate for the fiscal year to begin next July, for which a deficit of around $2,000,000,000 is being predicted. Figures for so far off, however, mean absolutely nothing under this Administration; for the current year, for example, the original prediction last January was a deficit of around $1,400,000,000, and the deficit to Dec. 22 is already over $1,800,000,000, with strong probability that by June 30 it will have hit pretty close to $4,000,000,000.

So this current year's outturn will be the budget prediction of most interest. Of course, income tax returns on March 1 and June 15 will be substantially better than last year, but on the other hand defense outlays are being stepped up rapidly and this, of course, will be an election year. There isn't much chance either of any important reductions in farm and urban relief, or of any further tax impositions.

Another big question mark is of course the temper of the Congress which convenes again this week. That is something for the Washington correspondents to predict, but it seems from here unlikely that Congress will be very militantly anti-business, despite the record popularity of the President indicated by recent public opinion polls.

Retail Sales Best Since 1930

The business outlook stays good and the date of the expected recession continues to be put off. While steel operations last week dipped pretty sharply, due to the holidays (from 90 down to 75 per cent) orders are reported coming in a shade better than expected. The textile industry will probably keep on at capacity for a month or more, and steel and textiles together account for about 26½ per cent of the weight of the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of industrial output. Carloadings continue to do better than seasonally; the automobile industry comes into the new year with a handsome backlog of orders, and November figures just released indicate that manufacturers' inventories were up only about 5 per cent for the month.

In the fall of 1936 "new orders" as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, took a rise even sharper than that of last fall. It took months, however, for these orders to be fully effective in increasing inventories, which reached a top only in the fall of 1937, while industrial activity continued high for several months after the peak of new orders. The Federal Reserve Board reports December retail sales as the best since 1930, which means better than the previous peak in the fall of 1936.

The air transport companies continue doing a record business, and their stocks have begun to reflect their prosperity. Last week new 1939 highs were recorded by United, American, Eastern, and Pan American—in other words, by all of the big four.

Competitive Bidding Up Again

The Street made a wry face over the SEC's decision (or decisions) on the Consumers' Power offering, but Wendell Willkie was considered quite capable of taking care of himself in an exchange of arguments with the SEC as with the TVA. It looked as though the Commission was out to make trouble by any means it could think up, for in blocking the sale of the $10,000,000 new money bonds it contradicted the judgment not only of one of the best utility managements in the country and one of the best investment banking houses, but also departed from its own judgment in previous utility financing decisions in which it had passed new money offerings permitting an even higher ratio of debt to plant; and to cap the whole thing, it forgot to include the preferred stock in reckoning the equity capital at only 20 per cent—which, had it been included, would have brought the ratio up to approximately 50 per cent.

Furthermore, from the Wall Street view, the Commission went contrary to the best interests of its own "death-sentence" and capital simplification program, in recommending that Consumers' raise the $10,000,000 by selling stock to the public. The Commission having been quite unable in several years to make clear its ideas of how the re-integration program is to be carried out, the Commonwealth & Southern system is still slated for some kind of reconstitution, and every piece of minority interest in the hands of the public will make the unscrambling of the present structure even more difficult.

The well-worn issue of competitive bidding came into the investment picture again with the effort of Halsey Stuart to get the Louisville & Nashville management to put their $60,000,000 refunding offering on the auction block. Three such issues were thus taken away from Morgan Stanley & Company in the last 13 months—C. and O. 3½s and the offerings of St. Louis Terminal and Cincinnati Terminal. The results were not so good; two of the issues were overpriced and stuck for some time with the high-bidding syndicate.

CEA Asks More Power

One of the most curious angles of the whole competitive bidding issue, in its current form of the struggle of Halsey, Stuart & Company to get business away from Morgan Stanley, is the fact that in recent years Morgan Stanley has done extremely well by its corporate customers but not so well by investors. Its issues tend to be overpriced. In fact, a few years ago it brought out an early L. & N. issues of 3¾s way overpriced and they promptly dropped after the offering about ten points. Halsey, Stuart, incidentally, still has a good deal of one of its recent issues still to sell—originally overpriced also.

Another Washington bureau has suddenly scared the Street—the Commodities Exchange Administration in its anual report. This Commission is as conservative as they go, heavily stocked with old Grain Futures men. So the hand of Secretary Wallace was seen in the report.

The CEA admitted that its work was still incomplete in regard to the commodity exchanges it already has power to regulate. Nevertheless it recommended the addition of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the New York Cocoa Exchange to its regulating power, as well as numerous minor commodity markets, leaving practically no commodities outside its authority except rubber, silk, and non-ferrous metals.

Furthermore, it asked for a sharp increase in the penalties for violation, which left commodity interests here considerably worried over whether this portends a crack-down of some sort.

A popular financial columnist here in New York, Leslie Gould of the New York Journal-American, has started a column campaign to enlist the interest of local political authorities in defense of the Street, and much interest has been aroused in the financial district. The feeling is that Western and Mid-Western politicians have begun to take an active interest in helping their constituents bite off larger pieces of Wall Street's business, as well as having been instrumental in hampering the Street with some of the recent legislation.

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"1940 Inventory" of Estate Items

Following an established American business custom, many merchants commence the New Year by "taking stock."

A commendable personal custom, practised by many persons of means at the New Year, is to "take stock" of their property and their arrangements for its conservation and distribution.

Is it not an appropriate time for you to appraise your property; to go over your Will or, if none exists to make one—to be sure your house is in perfect order?

You may find our long experience in property management to be of assistance at such a time of renewing and planning. You and your attorney are invited to talk with our officers.

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Commerce and Finance • **Executives Look Forward Hopefully to Progress This Year** • Business and Industry

FTC Reviews Activities In Annual Report

WASHINGTON (AP) — Courts upheld the Federal Trade Commission 27 times out of 30 during the fiscal year ended June 30, the commission disclosed in its 25th annual report to Congress.

Summarizing its activities for the year, the commission noted that it had made 1,650 preliminary investigations of alleged unfair trade practices, issued 370 complaints, and approved 600 stipulations to cease such practices.

The commission said that its "work for consumer protection has been increasing steadily, both in volume and in effectiveness."

It repeated its recommendation of the previous year for an amendment to the Clayton Act to make it unlawful for any corporation, directly or indirectly, to acquire the capital stock or assets of a competing corporation when such acquisition might lessen competition. The present act prohibits acquisition of stock of competing corporations under similar circumstances.

During the year the commission established a radio and periodical division, replacing a special board of investigation, and extended its scope to include surveys of mail order catalogs and advertising in foreign language newspapers published in this country. The FTC has surveyed advertisements in magazines and newspapers since 1929 and radio advertising since 1934.

The commission reported that it had received "helpful co-operation" from radio broadcasters and publishers.

Trade practice rules were promulgated for 10 industries having annual sales aggregating approximately $3,500,000,000.

Reporting that it had issued 16 charges of combination and restraint of trade through price fixing and other agreements, the commission noted an increase in complaints from federal, state and local governments, arising principally from receipt of identical bids.

Robert E. Freer of Ohio has been chairman for the 1939 calendar year. Under the commissioner's system of rotating the chairmanship, he will be succeeded by Ewin L. Davis of Tennessee on Jan. 1.

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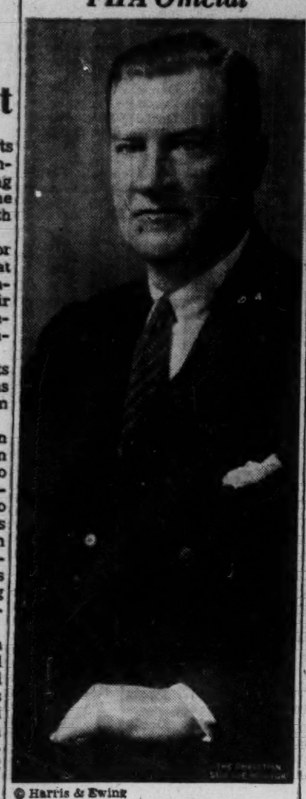

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Stewart McDonald

FHA Executive Says 1939 Home Building Largest Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said that residential construction this year was the largest since 1929 and that the outlook for next year was "excellent."

Mr. McDonald reported that the FHA wrote a record of $960,000,000 of home financing insurance during 1939, bringing to more than $3,000,000,000 the total on its books.

Approximately 450,000 non-farm dwelling units were built during the year, he said.

At the same time, T. D. Webb, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said that during 1939 more families began buying homes or improving properties than in any year since the depression.

Mr. Webb said that new mortgage loans by savings and loan associations for the first 10 months this year totaled $817,195,000, which was $19,190,000 greater than for all of 1938.

Steel Mills Use Record Tonnage Of Scrap in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel mills, blast furnaces and foundries in October consumed 3,974,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap in producing new iron and steel, according to the estimate of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., New York.

This apparently is an all-time record, and is a 68 per cent increase over the 2,393,000 tons melted down in October, 1938.

Assuming a continued high requirement for scrap over the remainder of this year, the indicated consumption for 1939 is about 34,000,000 tons.

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Bond Expert Sees Sustained Prices in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite disturbances of wars abroad and a national political campaign at home, it seems probable, according to T. E. Hough, Vice-President of Halsey, Stuart & Co., in reviewing the 1939 bond market, that the coming year will continue as one of sustained bond prices, generally though of somewhat limited activity.

No large volume of bond financing, either new capital or refunding, is now in prospect in any of the major classifications, continues Mr. Hough. Although business gives promise of continuing active, the reluctance to expand facilities, even with some expansion in business activity, is likely to continue until the basic underlying causes of hesitation are removed.

Several years of excessive business regulation, of unparalleled growth in Government debt, taxes, and bureaucracy, of subsidized competition and of partisan labor legislation, coupled with the adverse effects on our domestic economy of an even longer and more violent incursion abroad into the field of private effort and individual initiative, have all but stifled expansion of the free enterprise system in this country, according to Mr. Hough.

In substantiation of this statement, Mr. Hough cites "the recent unprecedented totals of unemployed capital and the long continued unwillingness of owners of such capital to seek any but relatively riskless employment for it—even in the face of the pronounced upturn in many lines of business recently apparent.

"The meager volume of new private capital financing during the year, less than $400,000,000 and in each of the preceding several years—hardly compensating for depreciation and obsolescence of the productive machinery of the country—is convincing evidence of the hesitant condition of private industry under recently existing conditions.

"It is increasingly evident to realistic observers that there is little hope of a sustained revival in business unless and until there is a revival in the new capital market.

"It is likewise equally apparent that there is little probability of the latter until investing and business venturing are made less hazardous, until thrift and frugality are again recognized as worthy attributes by those who govern no less than by the governed, and until incentives are again offered for individual ability and initiative commensurate with the effort involved in making them fruitful."

Shipbuilding Leader Weighs 1939 Gains Of Merchant Marine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1939 will remain one of the outstanding ones in the history of American shipbuilding, not only because of the large amount of tonnage which is being produced by the shipyards, but also because the events of the year have confirmed the wisdom of the national policy for the upbuilding of the merchant marine and the transport of a substantial part of American foreign trade in our own vessels, Mr. H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, declared in a year-end statement.

"The situation momentarily resulting from the neutrality policy of the United States may obscure at this time some of the advantages that have followed the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and earlier legislation. But it is safe to say that over a more extended period the benefit to the country resulting from our shipping independence will be clearly manifest," says Mr. Smith.

"As the year closes, a large number of American vessels have been withdrawn from the northern European trade routes and are tied at their piers. New routes are being established for some of these vessels and routes are being sought for others.

"It may seem for the moment that we have a surplus of ships. Yet our position is much more fortunate and secure with a merchant marine adequate for our needs than if, as was the case in 1914, we were altogether dependent for our foreign trade on the ships of other nations.

"The destruction of tonnage that is now taking place in the war zone makes it clear that there may soon be a world shortage of ships and emphasizes that our trade position would be hazardous, indeed, if we were reliant on the ships of other nations.

"Thus while the neutrality policy is presenting some complex problems to shipping, our foreign trade is of such vital importance to the country that it is inevitable that means will be found by which a substantial part of our peace time imports and exports can be continued and that new markets can be established for the employment of some of our ships which are now idle.

"With these matters in view, it is evident that the building program adopted by the Maritime Commission is wise. The program is essentially for the replacement of tonnage that is becoming obsolete.

"And finally, this building program has strengthened shipyard organizations and put the shipbuilding industry in a position to meet any probable requirements that may be made of it by the Government or private owners."

Leaders Comment Cheerfully On 1940 Business Prospects

NEW YORK (AP)—The great business revival in the last few months inspired men of industry and business to comment cheerfully on the prospects for 1940.

Almost without exception they mentioned the European war and their hope that the United States would continue in the paths of peace.

Among those commenting were:

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corp.: "Our own domestic situation, to say nothing of the world situation, demands that we put our house in order. There exists right here a double responsibility: first, to ourselves and to our country; second, to the world in which we must continue to live. For it may well be that eventually the world, of necessity, will be dependent upon us to bring some order out of chaos."

H. Gerrish Smith, President, National Council of American Shipbuilders: "Our position is much more fotrunate and secure with a merchant marine adequate for our needs than if, as was the case in 1914, we were altogether dependent for our foreign trade on the ships of other nations. The year which is just closing undoubtedly will remain one of the most outstanding in the history of American shipbuilding."

Ample Steel Scrap

Edwin C. Barringer, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.: "Supplies of scrap are ample for any emergency. Back of the visible supply is a reservoir of unprepared and uncollected scrap awaiting only a favorable market and an attractive price to bring it out."

C. W. Kellogg, President, Edison Electric Institute: "The electric light and power industry shared fully in the revival of business activity in this country which took place during 1939. Power output was up by 12 per cent over 1938, 7 per cent above the previously high year of 1937, and exceeded that of the boom year of 1929 by 38 per cent."

Emmett F. Connely, President, Investment Bankers' Association of America: "Billions of dollars of new capital could be used to rehabilitate and modernize plants and equipment. Meanwhile, billions of dollars of capital stagnate in the hands of investors.

"If 1940 were to see conditions brought about that would let those two sets of factors react upon each other normally, the worst economic troubles of the last 10 years would be over."

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President, Cleveland Trust Company: "It seems probable that in 1940 the volume of industrial production, which was about 105 (production index) this year, will be about 110, and that its average for the year will not vary from that level by 10 per cent."

Sees Insurance Gains

Holgar J. Johnson, President, Institute of Life Insurance: "America's natural desire for security leads me to anticipate that in 1940 the American people will increase their life insurance protection by approximately $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000, making the then total $115,000,000,000 to $116,000,000,000 of life insurance in force."

Baird H. Markham, director, American Petroleum Industries Committee: "Trends in highway transportation, a field which provides employment for more than 6,000,000 persons and generates 40 per cent of the total tax revenue of the states, may be expected to stabilize and equalize the tax and other burdens on highway users during the next few years."

A. L. Viles, President, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.: "The rubber manufacturing industry operated at a rate about 30 per cent higher in 1939 than in the preceding year. Profits for the industry will be somewhat higher than for 1938. Seldom has forecasting been more difficult than now, but indications point to at least as large a volume next year."

John D. Biggers, President, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.: "As the flat-glass industry enters the fifth decade of the twentieth century, there are encouraging signs that business ahead will surpass the average level of activity for the last 10 years.

"In the decade just ended average annual volume of flat-glass sales has been approximately 480,000,000 square feet."

Sees Better Business

William P. Witherow, President, Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, and Chairman, Committee on Employment, United States Chamber of Commerce: "Viewed from present indications, 1940 business should be better, on the whole, than that of the past year. While the current high rate cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, it is reassuring to note that the nation begins a new year with the weighted average of industrial activity comparing favorably to 1937 and 1929, and with more people employed in manufacturing industry than at any time in a decade."

David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America: "Radio in 1939 had its greatest year. More than 9,000,000 radio receivers have been sold. With 45,000,000 receivers in American homes and automobiles, radio has become an integral part of our national life.

"In all history, no other industry ever crammed so much amazing progress into one 20-year span. But the far-reaching developments, which are now the subject of investigation and experiment in the radio research laboratories, already indicate that the progress of the next two decades will surpass the achievements of the last two."

W. S. Farish, President, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey: "It looks as though 1939 net earnings for the United States (oil) industry are well below those of the preceding year. Preliminary reports for the first three quarters showed decreases averaging about 40 per cent, but the final three months will be much better.

"The outlook for next year is fairly good. Earnings should be benefited if Illinois adopts a conservation program, as uneconomic production in that area would be curtailed. The effect of the war is highly problematical, but it now appears unlikely that there will be any broadening in the demand for exports in the near future."

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Panama Canal 1939 Traffic Best in Decade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, reported the heaviest year of traffic for the Panama Canal in a decade, which he said netted a return of nearly 3 per cent on the cost of the waterway.

A total of 5,903 ocean-going commercial vessels made the trip between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in the fiscal twelvemonth ended last June 30, Mr. Woodring said in his annual report to President Roosevelt.

"This was the highest number of commercial transits since 1929 and the fourth highest since the canal was opened to commerce," he said.

Tolls totaled $23,661,021 and cargoes 27,866,627 long tons, a 2 per cent increase over the previous year.

Combined net revenues were estimated at $14,522,343, which represented a 2.86 per cent return to the United States on a capital investment of $508,346,823.

In the 25 years since the canal was opened to commercial traffic, Mr. Woodring said it had proven to be "an unqualified success." In that period 104,417 ships passed through it, paying $453,046,858 in tolls.

Of the commercial vessels using the canal last year, those of American registry carried 35.6 per cent of the cargoes. British ships carried 24.4 per cent, Japanese 6.1, German 5.3, Swedish 3.6 and the remainder was distributed among ships of some 15 countries.

The Panama Railroad Company, operating rail lines and a steamship service to New York, reported a net profit of $1,387,559. It has just placed in service three steamers costing about $13,000,000.

Number of Idle During November Shows an Increase of 391,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of November unemployment in the United States increased 391,000, the first increase since July, and reached a total of 8,511,000, or about 1,000,000 less than in November, 1938, according to the monthly estimates of employment and unemployment prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board.

The rise in the total number of jobless was due almost entirely to a decline in employment of 625,000 workers in agriculture. This decline, however, is less than the usual one for the month.

The total number of employed workers in November is estimated at 46,142,000 as compared with the revised figure of 46,473,000 for October and with 44,530,000 for November, 1938.

Manufacturing employment continued to increase with a contraseasonal gain of 56,000 new workers. The November estimate of 10,954,000 is more than 1,000,000 above the low point of 9,836,000 in July.

Declines in construction, transportation and public utilities, normal at this time of year, totaled 35,000 workers.

The government's emergency labor force continued the rise begun in October. The November estimate was 2,329,000, an increase of 6 per cent over the revised figure of 2,195,000 for October.

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Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Statement of Condition December 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash in our vaults and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank	$ 159,884,750.15	
Cash on deposit with banks in New York, Chicago and other cities and cash items in process of collection	88,581,164.01	
TOTAL CASH		$ 248,285,914.16
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	434,891,060.77	
State, county and municipal bonds	130,542,539.24	
Other bonds and securities	36,245,071.32	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,790,000.00	
TOTAL SECURITIES (Market value exceeds this amount) This figure is after deduction of reserves of $5,800,141.00		604,268,671.33
We have loaned to our customers for use in their businesses, for the storing of commodities, for intermediate capital uses, for building, buying or modernizing their homes, financing automobile or household equipment purchases, and for other legitimate needs: This figure is after deduction of reserves of $15,564,611.42	711,054,898.57	
We have interest due us on bonds and loans (earned to the date of this statement), and accounts receivable	7,358,920.15	
We hold guarantees and securities of customers and banks, for letters of credit, acceptances and endorsed bills	18,281,457.98	
TOTAL DUE US FROM CUSTOMERS		$ 736,696,074.70
Bank buildings, furniture, fixtures and safe deposit vaults. This figure represents the original cost less depreciation of $15,788,573.22		31,530,785.10
Other real estate owned. This is real estate owned, but not presently used as bank premises, and real estate acquired in the settlement of debt		7,182,032.53
Other resources including supplies inventory, automotive equipment, deferred charges, etc.		642,818.95
TOTAL RESOURCES		$1,628,586,277.77

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits. Funds placed with our bank by individuals, corporations, firms, banks, public officials and the United States Government (payable on demand)	$ 642,792,093.41	
Savings and time deposits. Funds placed with our bank in savings accounts or for extended periods of time by individuals, corporations, firms, State of California and political subdivisions thereof	839,999,582.38	
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$1,482,791,675.79
We have endorsed Bankers' Acceptances and issued Letters of Credit on behalf of customers, and have agreed to honor Customers' Drafts (not yet due), all of which are secured by the guarantees and collateral of customers and banks included in resources		18,815,871.91
We have set aside as a reserve for interest payable on time deposits and for taxes and other expenses		391,657.82
We have reserved for interest received in advance on loans. This amount will be taken into income as earned.		7,733,706.57
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1,509,732,912.19

CAPITAL FUNDS

The difference between the total resources and the total liabilities represents the bank's working capital supplied by the stockholders. It is carried on the books as follows:		
Capital. Stockholders' investment	$ 50,000,000.00	
Surplus. Paid in by stockholders or accumulated from earnings as a protection for depositors in the operation of the bank	44,000,000.00	
Undivided profits. Profits accumulated and not withdrawn, but left with the bank for use in conducting its business and as an added reserve protection for depositors	22,845,841.75	
Reserves. Set aside out of accumulated profits by the Board of Directors, available as a further reserve protection in addition to Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,007,523.83	118,853,365.58
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS		$1,628,586,277.77

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America N. T. & S. A.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Saturday's sales 655,953
1939 volume to date 262,015,799
1938 volume to date 197,446,059

Stocks Greet 1940 With A Quiet Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Stocks today greeted 1940 with a quiet market rally.

The direction was upward from the opening and, near the final hour, gains of fractions to a point or so predominated. Dealings, however, dragged throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Hopeful but cautious predictions for the new year found traders none too sure of forthcoming trends and the inclination of most was to limit commitments pending the start of Congress tomorrow when more light on taxes and political leanings was expected.

Stocks accorded modest support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, General Electric, Anaconda, International Mercantile Marine, Western Union and Electric Boat.

Bolstered in the curb were Jones & Laughlin, South Penn Oil, American Gas and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bond List Mixed

Some parts of the bond market today added fresh gains to the year-end rise, but taken broadly the list was mixed, with profit-taking an influence in various secondary ratings.

A number of rail loans which failed to get started on last week's climb moved up 1 to around 3 points. In this category near the final hour were Atlanta & Danville first 4s of '48, Central New England 4s of '61, Central Railroad of New Jersey 5s, Housatonic 5s, Illinois Central refunding 4s of '55, and Michigan Central 3½s of '52.

Other corporate gainers included International Telephone 5s, International Paper 5s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

U. S. Governments remained in a narrow and slightly uneven range.

Scandinavian loans in the foreign sector retreated a bit from the top range of last week's rally.

Mexico to Operate A Stock Market To Stimulate Industry

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has completed legislative action on a government-operated stock market project to stimulate Mexican industrial development.

The market is expected to start operations early in 1940 with funds raised from the tax on liquor.

The government proposes to underwrite, in part, any capital losses if enterprises selling securities through the new market should fail, provided they are intended to improve or expand existing plants.

Wheat Prices Jump 3 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up 3 cents a bushel today in the first market session of 1940.

Expectations of improved flour demand, a pessimistic railroad crop survey in the winter wheat belt, and some mill buying were factors in the trade. The price rise caused execution of numerous stop loss orders on the part of previous "short sellers," which accelerated the advance.

Wheat closed at the best levels of the day, 2¾-3¼ cents higher than Saturday, May $1.06⅞-1.07, July $1.04¼-⅜; corn ⅝-⅞ up, May 59½-⅜, July 59⅞-¾; oats ¼-½ higher.

Great Northern Reports Gain in November Net

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Great Northern Railway reported net income for November, after deductions for interest and other fixed charges, of $935,487 compared with $822,682 for November, 1938.

Net income for the first 11 months of 1939, after deductions, was $5,627,310 compared with $207,933 for the corresponding 1938 period. Operating revenues gained $12,499,716 over the first 11 months of 1938.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A sharp reaction in domestic rails after early gains contrasted with generally higher prices in the stock market today. British Government bonds added as much as ⅛ point. Substantial provincial buying buoyed industrial leaders. Oils and kaffirs edged forward but coppers and other base metals lagged.

Paris: Active trading accompanied a wide list of gains in the bourse today. The month-end settlement failed to disturb the market and closing prices were near the day's best. Rentes moved up 40 to 300 francs.

Amsterdam: Prices reacted a trifle in late bourse dealings but the list as a whole never moved very far from the previous close. Sugar shares were under most pressure.

Liverpool: Cotton futures bounded the daily permissible limit of 25 points today. Active demand from trade sources was supplemented by firmness at Bombay.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	6	69⅛	68¾	69	+¾
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addressog (140)	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+1
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	19	57⅝	56¾	57	+¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	8	6¾	6½	6½	+⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	13⅝	13	13⅜	+⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11	11	11	Dec30
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	Dec30
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec28
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	176½	176½	176½	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	7	14⅛	14	14	+¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	9	8⅞	9	+¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	24	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	56	55¼	56	+1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	12	20¾	20¼	20¼	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	32	46¼	45⅛	45⅝	+⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+½
8	3½	Am Bosch	6	6	6	6	+½
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	6	44½	44½	44½	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	23	114	113¾	114	+¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	31⅝	31⅜	31½	−¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	50	49½	50	Dec30
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	+½
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	131	131	131	Dec29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅞
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec30
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	2	2	2	+⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅞
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	25	25	25	+1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec30
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	19	29¼	28⅞	29	+½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	+3
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	60¼	60	60	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	Dec30
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Dec30
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	57	57	57	+1½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (1g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Dec27
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	12	4½	4¼	4½	+⅜
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	10	58⅛	57	58	+1
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	8	48½	47½	48¼	+¾
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	58	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	16¾	16½	16¾	+½
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	2	68½	68	68	Dec30
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Dec30
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	7	51⅞	51	51½	+¾
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	141	141	141	Dec29
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Dec30
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	6	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec29
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	5	16⅜	16	16⅜	
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	19½	19½	19½	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	82½	81	82½	+2⅜
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec30
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	9	171¼	171⅛	171¼	+⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco(5)	8	85¾	85	85¾	+¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	15	87⅜	86¾	87¼	+½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	+1
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	54	12	11½	11¾	+¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec28
15¼	8⅝	Am Woolen	4	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	46	45½	46	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	38	30½	30⅛	30½	+¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38	38	38	Dec30
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Dec30
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Dec29
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31¾	31¾	−½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108	106½	108	+2
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	9	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	55	55	55	Dec30
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	4	38½	37⅝	38½	+1½
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec27
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9	9	9	Dec29
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Dec30
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77	77	77	Dec22
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Dec29
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	24	24½	24⅛	24¼	+⅝
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	3	51⅞	50⅞	51⅜	+¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	10	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	+1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	+½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+½
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Dec 9
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	66	7⅜	7	7¼	+¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	5	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	15	6	5¾	6	+⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅜
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	Dec30
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	7	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+⅜
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	+1
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	27	32¼	31⅛	32	+1
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	3	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+½
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38⅜	38	38¾	Dec30
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	49	82⅛	80¾	81¼	+⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	5	18	18	18	+¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	115¼	115	115¼	+½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	31	30¼	31	+1¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	22	21	22	+1¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	13	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+¾
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	23	23	23	+¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	13	22¾	22¼	22¾	+⅞
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	23½	23½	23½	Dec30
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	17	21½	21⅜	21½	+⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	19	25¾	25	25⅜	+¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	4	2½	2⅜	2½	Dec30
34¾	19½	BowerRollB(¾)	3	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+⅞
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Dec30
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	7	22¼	21⅞	22	−¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38	38	38	Dec30
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	−1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec29
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	13	12¾	13	+¼
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec30
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	49½	49¼	49¼	−¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	49	49	49	Dec30
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	6	24¼	23¾	24¼	+⅞
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	15	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1⅝
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅜
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	23	22¼	23	Dec30
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	31	31	31	+¾
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	2	19¾	19½	19½	−⅜
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	5	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	12	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	20¾	20¼	20½	Dec29
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	4	4	4	Dec30
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	14¾	14¾	Dec30
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	19	25	23¾	24⅞	+2⅜
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	+½
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	1	7	7	7	+⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	18	5	4¾	5	+¼
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1
8	4½	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	Dec30
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec28
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	3	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	73	72½	73	Dec30
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	54¾	54	54¾	+1
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	9	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅝
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23½	23	23	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec30
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Dec27
14¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	1	9	9	9	+½
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¾
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	39	38	39	+1¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	9	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25	25	25	Dec30
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	16	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	
95⅛	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	14	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec30
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	4	1	⅞	1	+¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	⅜	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅝	½	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	5	34½	34	34	Dec29
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec30
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(1¼g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅞
13⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	45	90¼	89½	90⅛	+⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Dec30
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	7	36	35½	36	+¼
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	18	39½	39	39¼	−¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	7	37¾	35⅞	37¾	+2
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118	118	118	+½
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	62½	62½	62½	Dec29
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	52	18⅜	18	18⅜	+⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+⅛
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33½	33½	33½	+⅝
24⅞	11⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	9	18	18	18	Dec30
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	6	24¼	24	24	
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	24	24	24	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	76	6⅞	6½	6¾	+¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	90	88	90	+2⅝
15⅝	6⅛	C Pic vtc	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅜
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	2	19½	19½	19½	+1
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	Dec30
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	15	47¾	46¾	47½	+⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	53	52⅝	53	+1
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	95	14¾	14	14½	+½
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	19	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	71¼	70½	71¼	+1¼
32⅛	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	107	32½	32¼	32½	+⅜
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23½	23	23½	+¾
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	6	9½	9	9½	Dec29
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	29⅞	29¼	29½	+⅝
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	Dec30
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	8	7⅞	8	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	27	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+½
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Dec30
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	9	9	9	+¼
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅜
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	37	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec30
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	12	4¼	4	4¼	+½
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Dec28
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Dec28
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¾g)	12	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
2	1	Cont Bak B	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	2	93	92¾	92¾	Dec29
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	11	43	42¾	42¾	+¾
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec30
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	40½	40	40	−⅜
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	15	24	23½	24	+¾
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Dec30
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	6	64½	64⅛	64½	−¼
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	172¾	172¾	172¾	Dec27
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	11	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	8	24	23¾	24	+½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Dec30
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	32	31⅝	32	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+¾
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	12	27	26½	27	Dec30
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	37½	37½	37½	
17⅝	9	Crown Zell (¼e)	8	17¼	17	17⅛	+¼
52⅝	24½	Crucible Steel	4	41	40⅝	41	+¾
96	62	Crucible Stl pf	1	83½	83½	83½	Dec29
13	3	Cuban-Am Sug	8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Power of SEC To Publicize Reports Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—The discretionary power of the Securities Commission to make public profit and loss statements of corporations under its jurisdiction was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation, which owns about 35,000 acres of farm land in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia and Florida and has its stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, had asked the court to overrule a commission decision to publish a part of the corporation's profit and loss statement.

Company Objections

The corporation, which grows, cures and sells shade-grown wrapper tobacco for sigars, contended that should publicity be given the amount of its gross sales and the cost of goods sold, strong customer resentment would be aroused by the fact that those are large in comparison with the business of similar companies, and a buyer's strike, injurious to the corporation, would result.

The commission argued that disclosure would not be injurious because buyers of leaf tobacco are interested only in a fair price for the product they buy, not in the size of the producing corporation. The public interest, the commission contended, required publication of the figures.

The court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner, declared that "the obvious purpose and intent of the (Securities) Act is a full and complete disclosure of each registrant's financial condition, including a true statement of its profits and losses from time to time."

Protection Given

The opinion explained, however, that the commission held the view that "if public knowledge of the items in controversy" would result in wrecking a corporation's business "disclosure should not be required."

"We are in accord with this view," the court said, "and we think it correctly reflects the spirit of the Act. For unquestionably Congress, in giving a registrant the right to file objection to publication and in authorizing the commission to grant or refuse the request in the exercise of a sound judicial discretion, imposed on the commission the duty of considering the claimed danger of loss and damage and weighing it in the scale of public interest."

Boston Stocks

Jan. 2

Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	92	92	92	89
.55a	Bird&Son Inc	11½	11½	11½	11
8.75	Bos & Albany	78	78	78	78
8.00	Bos Edison	146	145½	146	145
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	44½	45	44
1.60b	Bos Her-Tr	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
..	B&M pr pf	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	B&M st	1	1	1	2⅛
..	B&M st A pf	2	2	2	2⅛
..	B&M st B pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
..	East Gar&F	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
4.50c	EG&F pr pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞
1.00b	Employ Grp	23¾	23½	23½	22⅝
2.50	First Nat St	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅞
1.15	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
4.50a	NE Tel&Tel	125	124¾	124¾	125
..	North Butte	64c	64c	64c	62c
..	Old Colony	26c	26c	26c	26c
..	Pac Mills	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
..	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.40	Shawmut As	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
1.25	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
2.50	Unit Sh M	84¼	83	83	84
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	43½	43½	43½	43½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.05	19.05	19.00	19.00	18.94
May	....	....	....	18.77b	18.70

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	104.22	104.21	104.22
6	3¼s '41	105.13	105.13	105.13
9	3¼s '45 '43	109.28	109.27	109.28
2	3¼s '46-'44	110.12	110.12	110.12
1	4s '54-'44	114.28	114.28	114.28
1	2¾s '47-'45	109.5	109.5	109.5
1	3s '48-'46	110.18	110.18	110.18
3	4¼s '52-'47	120	119.31	120
3	2½s '53-'49	105.13	105.13	105.13
1	2½s '52-'50	105.17	105.17	105.17
1	3s '55-'51	110.10	110.10	110.10
1	2¼s '53-'51	102.31	102.31	102.31
12	2⅞s '60-'55	107.30	107.28	107.28
1	2¾s '59-'56	106.21	106.21	106.21
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
3	3s '49-'44	108.8	108.8	108.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	108⅝	108½	108½
6	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85	85	85
2	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	96	96	96
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¾	110½	110½
8	Am & For P 5s '2030	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
3	Am Int 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Am T & T 5½s '43	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
2	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12	Am T & T 3½s '61	108⅞	108¼	108⅞
3	Arm Del 4s '57	100	99½	100
6	Arm Del 4s '55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	At&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106⅛
2	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85½	85½	85½
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	AT&SF 4s '60	95	95	95
3	AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
11	A C Line 1st 4s '52	76	75½	76
1	A C Line 4½s '64	61	61	61
1	A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
3	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
5	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	32	32	32
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	30¼	30¼	30¼
6	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	30	30	30
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	70	70	70
3	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29	29	29
5	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	28¾	28⅜	28⅜
10	B&O cv 4½s '60	18	18	18
3	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17½	17½	17½
11	B&O 1st 4s '48	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝
9	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	44	44	44
1	B&O T C 4s '59	58	58	58
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	70	70	70
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133	133	133
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104⅞	104½	104½
3	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
6	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Boston&Me 5s '67	44½	44½	44½
23	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	44¼	43⅝	44¼
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	84	84	84
2	BklyQC&S cn 5s '41 ct	38	38	38
5	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	89	89	89
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	39	38¾	39
9	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103	103¾
7	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	103	103	103
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103¾	103¼	103¾
1	Can Pac 5s '44	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	80½	80½	80½
12	Can Pac 4s perp	61	60⅝	60⅝
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110	110	110
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	46½	46½	46½
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	46½	46½	46½
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72⅞	71⅞	72⅞
1	CRR & B of Ga 5s '42	58	58	58
7	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19½	18½	19½
23	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17¾	17	17¾
8	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16¾	16	16¾
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	75	75	75
8	C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅞	99¼	99¼
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	16	16
5	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	85	84⅞	84⅞
4	C B & Q gen 4s '58	89¼	89	89¼
3	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
4	Chi Gt West 4s '59	24	24	24
5	Chi I & L 6s '66	7¼	7	7¼
36	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
5	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16	16	16
2	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
7	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9½	9¼	9½
1	CHI&P cv4½s60	2½	2½	2½
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	106⅞	107
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '62	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
9	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	90	91
6	CCC&StL 4½s '77	53½	53	53½
1	Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5	Colmbia G 5s '52May	104½	104½	104½
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅞	104
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
94	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	129¼	128¼	129¼
10	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	109	109	109
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
16	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105	105¼
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	Crown Cork 4¼s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29	29
4	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62¼	62	62
1	Del P&L 4½s '69	108½	108½	108½
20	D & R G 4s '36	9½	9	9½
2	D & R G West 5s '78	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	110	110	110
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	106½	106½	106½
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109	109
2	El Paso & SW 5s '65	60	59	60
35	Erie rfg 5s '67	17¾	17¼	17¾
20	Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅞	17½	17⅞
98	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	24¼	25
4	Erie cv 4s '53A	23½	23½	23½
8	FirestoneT&R3½s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
12	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	53⅛	53	53⅛
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69½	68	68
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81½	81½	81½
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	103	103
	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99	99	99
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108½	108½	108½
1	Housatonic 5s '37	46	46	46
11	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46	45¾	46
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
17	Ill Cen 4s '52	46¾	46⅝	46¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	151.54	32.17	25.95
Net change	+1.30	+.34	+.37
Saturday's close	150.24	31.83	25.58
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48½	48½	48½
16	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44½	45
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	54	54	54
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49¼	49	49¼
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	45	45
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	30	30	30
2	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
10	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74½	74⅛	74½
3	Int R Tr rfg 5s '66reg	74	74	74
18	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
19	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16½	16½	16½
33	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	14½	14	14½
36	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	14½	14	14½
3	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14½	14	14½
20	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70½	68	70½
11	Int Paper 6s '55	97¼	97	97
17	Int Paper 5s '47	103½	102⅞	103½
26	Int T&T 4½s '52	42	41¼	42
19	Int T&T 5s '55	44½	43½	44½
1	Jones&L St 4¼s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
6	K C South 5s '50	65	65	65
2	K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	89¼	89	89¼
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Kopers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	46	45¾	46
12	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	36¼	36¼	36¼
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	48	48	48
5	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
3	LehVal4½s2003asd	15½	14¾	15½
1	Leh Val 4s 20003 asd	15	15	15
2	Loews 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	108	108
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88¼	88¼	88¼
9	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¼	92¾	93
28	Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
5	L&N 3s '80 St L	82½	82½	82½
2	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	110	110	110
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
5	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	42½	42½	42½
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
14	Mich Cen 3½s '52	91½	91½	91½
13	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101½	101¼	101¼
1	Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	15	15	15
1	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
4	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	19¼	19	19¼
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	16¾	16¾	16¾
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29¾	29½	29½
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¼	2⅛	2¼
38	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15	14⅝	15
13	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
17	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Mob & O Montg 5s '47	22¼	22¼	22¼
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	33½	33½	33½
1	Mob & Oh 4½s '77	28½	28½	28½
7	Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	100	100	100
3	Montreal Tr 5s '41	85	85	85
12	Mor & Essex 5s '55	40½	40	40½
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36½	36½	36½
16	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42½	41½	42
2	Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	42½	42½	42½
27	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¾	106	106½
2	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Natl Steel 3s 65	102	102	102
3	New Eng RR 4s 45	35	35	35
5	N O Pub Sc 5s55B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	60⅝	61
17	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55	54⅝	55
2	NYC cn 4s 98	61	61	61
2	NYC 3¾s 46	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
6	NYC cv 3½s 52	62	61	62
3	NYC&HR 4s 42	86	86	86
5	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59	57½	57½
2	NYCh&StL 4½s 78	57¼	57¼	57¼
4	NY Dock cv 5s 47	49¾	49⅝	49¾
3	NY Dock Co 4s 51	52	52	52
1	NY Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2	NY G El H&P 5s 48	125¼	125¼	125¼
4	NY Lack&W4s73A	53½	53½	53½
19	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19¼	19	19
3	NYNH&H 4½s 67	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
6	NYNH&H 4s 57	5¾	5⅝	5¾
2	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	NY O&W rfg 4s92	5½	5½	5½
17	NY Steam 3½se 63	105	105	105
6	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	11⅞	12
9	Norf Sou 5s '61A	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Nor Am Co 4s '59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Nor Am Co 3s '54	105⅞	105½	105½
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	57⅝	57	57½
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49⅞	49	49⅞
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46½	46½
13	Nor Pac 4s '97	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41¾	41¾
7	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5	Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	108½	108⅛	108½
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108¼	108½
3	OklahomaG&E3¾s '66	110	110	110
6	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106	106	106
1	OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
5	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	59	59	59
2	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	112⅝	112¼	112¼
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
4	Pen Co 4s '63	103	103	103
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108	108	108
5	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108½	108¼	108½
4	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	117¾	117¾
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101½	101½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87½	87½	87½
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96⅞	96⅛	96¼
8	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	96½	95¾	96½
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88½	88½
7	Pen RR 4¼s '52	85⅞	85½	85½
5	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	69¼	69¼	69¼
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	65	65	65
8	Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59½	60
9	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110½	110½	110½
2	PhilaCo 5s '67	106	106	106
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	44½	44½	44½
14	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81	80¾	81
25	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¼	17⅞	18¼
1	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1	Pub Svc No Ill 3¼s '68	109	109	109
2	Radio Keith 6s '41	53	52½	53
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73½	73½
10	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56	55⅝	56
8	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	99½	99	99
4	Republic Steel 5½s '54	107⅝	107½	107⅝
27	Republic Steel 4½s '61	95¼	95	95
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	97	97	97
10	St LIM&S 4s R&G '33	62	61½	62

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
1	StLIM&S 4s R&G'33 ct	61	61	61
20	St LSF 5s 50B	12	12	12
5	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	St LSF 4½s '78	11½	11½	11½
2	St LSF 4s '50A	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1	St LSF 4s '50Act	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	St LSW 5s '52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	St PEGrTrk4½s47	4¾	5	5
9	SA&A Pass 4s 43	54	54	54
2	Seab AL cn 6s '45	8	8	8
5	Sea AL 6s '45ct	8⅛	7½	8½
12	Sea AL rfg 4s59	5	5	5
3	Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9	Shell Un 2½s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Summons cv 4s '52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Socony-Vac 3s64	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
56	Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	97½	97⅜	97⅜
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	48½	48½	48½
32	Sou Pac 4½s '81	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
36	So Pac 4½s '69	48¾	48¼	48¾
9	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63	63	63
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	47	47	47
5	So Pac 3¾s '46	56½	56½	56½
20	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¾	50	50¾
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	80	80	80
1	South Ry 6½s '56	82½	82½	82½
12	South Ry cn 5s '94	88	87½	87½
1	Sopth2Ry gen 4s '56	61	61	61
5	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	104⅝	105
11	Stand Oil NJ2⅜s '53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Studebaker cv 6s '45	99⅞	99½	99½
2	TRRA St L 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	T RR A St L 4s 53	108	108	108
4	Tex Corp 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	70	70
98	Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	14¾	15¼
2	Third Ave 4s 60	51½	51½	51½
1	TideWatRssoO3½s 52	107	107	107
11	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅛	113¾	113¾
4	Un Pac 3½s 71	96¾	96¾	96¾
9	Un Pac 3½s 70	97	96⅝	97
1	Unit Bis Am 5s 50	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	US Steel 3¼s 48	106	106	106
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅛	103	103
13	Util P&L 5½s 47	89	88¾	88¾
21	Util P&L 5s 59	89	88½	88½
1	Va2El &Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
10	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	9¾	9½	9¾
1	Wabash 1st 5s 39	38½	38½	38½
1	Wabash 5s 80 D	9½	9½	9½
2	Wabash 4½s 78C	9½	9⅜	9½
9	West Shore 4s 2361	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
7	Westn Md 5½s 77A	88¾	88¾	88¾
26	Westn Md 4s 52	84½	83⅞	84½
15	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17½	17½	17½
24	Western Un 5s '51	68¾	68½	68¾
3	Western Un 5s '60	67	67	67
2	Wilkes B & E 5s '42	13⅛	13	13⅛
26	Wis Cen 4s '49	19	18	18½
10	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	18	18	18
21	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	9	9	9
2	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
4	Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	105¾	106
4	Young S&T cv 4s '48	109⅛	109	109

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
1	Antioquia 3s 7s '57	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
45	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80⅛	79⅞	80
25	Argentine 4½s '48	94⅛	94	94
10	Argentine 4½s '71	88	88	88
7	Australia 5s '55	84	83¼	83¼
25	Australia 5s '57	83¾	82⅝	82⅝
4	Belgium 6½s '49	100	100	100
2	Belgium 6s '55	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Brazil 8s '41	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13	13	13
2	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	57½	57½	57½
6	Canada 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
31	Canada 4s '60	101¼	100¾	101
16	Canada 3¼s '61	93¾	93¼	93¾
1	Canada 2¾s '44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Chile 7s '42	17	17	17
2	Chile 6s '60	17	17	17
3	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	13	13	13
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	13	13	13
4	Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	15	15
5	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	30½	30	30
2	Copenhag 5s '52	44½	44½	44½
25	Cuba 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
8	Denmark 6s '42	67½	67½	67½
6	Denmark 5½s '55	58	58	58
4	Denmark 4½s '62	47½	47½	47½
4	Ger Govt 7s 49	11	11	11
18	Italy 7s 1951	70½	70⅜	70½
10	Japan 6½s 54	79½	79½	79½
13	Japan 5½s 65	60⅛	59½	59⅞
5	Kreuger&T 5s59ct	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Milan City 6½s 52	52½	52½	52½
3	Minas Ger 6½s 58	8½	8	8
1	N Sou Wales 5s57	80½	80½	80½
18	N Sou Wales 5s58	79½	79½	79½
2	Norway 6s 44	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Norway 4½s 56	75	75	75
21	Norway 4s 63	71	70⅝	70⅝
35	Paulista Ry 7s 42	70	67½	70
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Peru 2d 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
42	Queensld 7s '41	101¾	99½	101¾
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7¼	7	7⅛
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	Rome 6½s '52	60	60	60
1	Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	8	8	8
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	8½	8½	8½
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '49	24	24	24
8	Tokyo City 5s '52	39	39	39
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58	57¾	58
1	Urug 4s4¼s4½s'78Feb	48	48	48

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,018,000; previous day, 4,669,500; week ago, 7,657,200; year ago, 7,407,275; two years ago, 6,167,775; Jan. 1 to date, 3,018,000; year ago, 7,407,275; two years ago, 11,168,575.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

Old Contract

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	11.15	11.28	11.15	11.28	11.07
Mar.	11.08	11.19	11.06	11.19	11.00
May	10.37	10.87	10.73	10.85	10.61
July	10.42	10.53	10.39	10.48	10.27
Oct. (new)	9.86	10.08	9.85	10.04	9.74
Dec. (new)	9.80	9.97	9.77	9.97	9.69

Spots 11.54, nominal.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.54	8.60	8.52	8.60	8.35
May	8.54	8.58	8.49	8.58	8.33
July	8.47	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.25
Oct.	8.24	8.27	8.17	8.27	8.02

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.75	5.76	5.73	5.74	5.80
Sept.	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.93	6.00

TVA Net Income For Fiscal Year Totals $1,479,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority reported to Congress that the agency's electric power operations produced a net income of $1,479,000 for the 1939 fiscal year.

The report, covering the 12 months ending last June 30 (prior to TVA's acquisition of the Tennessee Electric Power Company properties), said that this income wiped out the "net expenses" of the power program for the previous five years of development, and left a net income of $894,000 for the six years of the authority's power operations.

The document created widespread interest in view of congressional controversy centering around the public power program and the announced determination of some Congress members to oppose further appropriations for dam construction.

Reporting it had completed construction of Guntersville Dam during the year, making five TVA dams in active operation, the TVA said Chickamauga and Hiwasse Dams were scheduled for completion during 1940, the latter almost a year ahead of schedule.

Kentucky Dam, better known as Gilbertsville to Congressmen, "completed its first year of actual construction."

This dam, the TVA report said, will create a waterway almost four times the length of the Panama Canal and provide a reservoir "with sufficient controlled storage space to effect a reduction of flood heights on the Mississippi by at least two feet from Cairo to the mouth of the Arkansas River and by at least one foot between the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

1939 Stock Sales On N. Y. Exchange Lowest Since 1923

NEW YORK (AP)—Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in 1939—in full lots as reported on the ticker—came to 262,015,799 shares, the smallest since 1923.

The comparable figures for the preceding two years are: 1938—297,385,059; 1937—409,453,910.

The stock exchange estimated that all transactions, including odd lots not reported on the ticker, were about 360,000,000 shares, with a total market value of about $10,000,000,000. Estimates on this basis for 1938 were 581,000,000 shares, and 1937, 698,000,000 shares.

Stocks finished the year a trifle under the end of 1938, as measured by price averages. The Associated Press average of 60 issues finished at $51.20, compared with $53.20 at the end of 1938.

Transactions in listed bonds for the year came to $2,048,236,875 par value, substantially better than the total of $1,860,525,325 in 1938, but well under the $2,788,411,300 for 1937.

With the exception of foreign dollar issues, sharply lower since the outbreak of war, bonds generally ended the year a trifle above the prices of a year ago.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Dec. 27 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 554,616, increase 2,276; bullion, 1,257, increase 5; reserves 26,641, off 2,271; public deposits 29,725, decrease 4,773; private deposits 159,357, increase 4,129; government securities 151,466, increase 6,285; other securities 28,889, decrease 4,573. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 14.0 per cent compared with 15.2 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Int'l Shoe Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—International Shoe Company reported for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 consolidated net profit of $6,588,209 or $1.97 a common share, compared with $4,268,286 or $1.27 a share for the preceding year. The company has 42 plants located in Missouri, Illinois, New Hampshire, Kentucky, and Arkansas.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Wire (.97½g)	22¼	22	22
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Ainsworth	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Air Assoc (½)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Air Inv cv pf	20	20	20
25	Ala Gt Sou (8g)	77¼	77¼	77¼
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	101	101	101
550	Alum Co Am (6g)	140	138½	140
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115	115	115
250	Alum Ltd (4¼g)	97¾	96½	97¾
100	Am Cap pf (1¼d)	20¾	20¾	20¾
1200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34	33⅝	33⅝
700	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	38⅝	38½	38⅝
1350	Am G & E pf (6)	114	113¾	113¾
100	Am-Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Am Hard Rub (2½g)	12	11½	11½
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	28½	28½	28½
300	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
200	Am Meter (3.10g)	33	32	33
200	Am Seal-Kap (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
2200	Am Superpow	½	½	½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅝	7½	7½
700	Ashland O & R (.40)	5½	5½	5½
400	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Asso G & El A	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
100	Atlas D Forge	3¼	3¼	3¼
3000	Aviation & Tran	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
210	Axton-Fish A	53	51¾	52½
300	Babcock & Wil	21¾	21¼	21¾
700	Baldwin Loco war	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5000	Bath Iron Wks	12¾	12⅛	12¾
600	Beech Airc	7¾	7⅜	7¾
200	Bell Airc	20	20	20
200	Bellanca Airc	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Bens & Hed pf (3d)	45	45	45
100	& Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Bourjois (1g)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Bowm⅜Bilt H	½	½	½
400	Breeze Corp (½g)	6	6	6
1700	Brewst Aero (.20g)	12	11¾	11¾
100	Bridgpt Mach	3	3	3
100	Br-Am Tb br. (.868g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Brown Co pf	27	27	27
100	Brown F&W (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Buckeye PL (2½g)	28	28	28
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22	22	22
700	Bunk Hill & S (&g)	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1400	Can Col Airw	7	6½	6½
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
25	Cap City Prod (.15g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carnegie Met	⅜	⅜	⅜
40	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
20	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
4100	Carrier Corp	14½	13⅛	14½
50	Castle (AM) (1)	20	20	20
100	Celanes ptc fp (7a)	107	107	107
25	Celluloid	21	21	21
20	Celluloid 1pf (3½d)	72	70½	70½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1.05g)	8	8	8
100	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Chesebrough (4a)	110	110	110
75	Childs pf	24	23½	24
100	Cities Service	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
40	Cit Svc P & L $7 pf	94	93¼	94
100	City Auto Stpg (.30g)	5	5¾	5¾
150	Clev El Illum (2a)	44	43½	44
300	Cleve Tract	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Club Al Uten	3	3	3
50	Colts P F Arms (2a)	83	83	83
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	64	64	64
400	Colum O & G	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Comwlth & So war	3-32	3-32	3-32
75	Comm Pw & Lt 1pf	43¾	42¾	43¾
50	Comm P Svc (2.15g)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
200	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	17½	17½	17½
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	82	81½	82
500	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cons Stl Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Cooper-Bess	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
100	Copper Range	5	5	5
200	Copperw'd Stl (.80)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Cosden Petro	1½	1	1⅜
100	Cosden Petro pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Creole Pet (½a)	22¼	22	22
100	Crocker-Wh El M	5½	5½	5½
100	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Davenp Hos (1½g)	17½	17½	17½
50	Dayton Rub (1¼g)	19	19	19
1600	Decca Records (.60g)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	Dejay Strs (.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Derby Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	DetGask&Mfg (¼e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	22	22	22
200	Divco Twin Trk (.40g)	8	8	8
25	Duke Power (4g)	75	75	75
500	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12	11⅞	12
200	East Gas & F	3¼	2¾	2¾
800	East Gas&F 6 pf	21	19⅛	20⅞
275	East Gas&F prpf	46½	44	46½
25	East Sta pf A	18	18	18
50	East Sta pf B	17½	16¾	16¾
1100	Easy Wash M B	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Fisler Elec (.08g)	1½	1½	1½
4900	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7½	7⅞
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	68¾	67½	68¾
100	El Bond&Sh $5 pf (5)	59	59	59
200	El P&L war	3	3	3
200	Electrol vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Elgin Nat Wat (2g)	24	24	24
200	Emsco D&Eq	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	EquityCorp $3pf (3)	23⅝	23½	23½
200	Esquire Inc (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	FairchildAv (.40g)	11	11	11
3200	Fisk Rub	15¼	15⅛	15¼
200	Fisk Rub pf (6)	107¼	107	107
200	FlaP&L $7 pf (1¾k)	97½	96¾	97½
400	Ford M Can A (1)	17¼	17	17¼
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Fruehauf Tra (1)	27½	27½	27½
25	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	26	26	26
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	41	41	41
200	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Gen Pub S pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
300	Gen Tel pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼
4500	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	7¾	7⅜	7⅝
300	Godchaux Sug B	9	9	9
100	Gray Mfg	9	9	9
125	GtAt&P nv (7½g)	110½	110	110
200	Grum'nAirE1.05g	16	16	16
300	Gulf Oil (1)	39⅛	38⅝	38¾
10	Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	112½	112½	112½
100	Hat Corp AmB (1.10g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Hearn D Strs	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Hewitt Rub (1g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Hires A (2a)	50	50	50
100	Humble Oil (2½)	67	67	67
200	Hummell-Ross F.20g	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	12⅛	11⅞	12
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (½a)	12	12	12
100	Imp Tb Can (.40a)	13	13	13
40	Ind Svc 6% pf	15¾	15¼	15¾
60	Ind Svc 7% pf	15¾	15¼	15¾
140	Indlps P&L pf (6½)	111½	111	111½
100	Int Cig Mch (2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	14	14	14
1200	Int Pap&Pow war	3	2¾	3
500	Internat Pet (1½a)	18	17⅞	18
200	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Inter Vitamin (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Int Home Eq (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Inters Pow Del pf	4¾	4¾	4¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Jer C P&L pf (7)	104	104	104
300	Jones & Lan Stl	35	34	34
10	Kimberly Cl pf	111	111	111
200	Kingston Prod (.10g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Kleinert (1g)	10	10	10
2500	Lake Shore M (3)	25¼	23¼	25¼
1000	Lakey2Fdy & M	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2100	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100	Lit Bros	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
125	Long Is L pf	45¼	44	45¼
375	Long Is L pf B	41½	38¾	41½
100	Lucky Tiger (.02g)	½	½	½
300	Manati Sug war	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Manischewitz (1g)	10	10	10
100	Marion St Shov	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	McWill Dredg	8½	8½	8½
50	Merritt-C&S pf A	67	67	67
300	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Mid West Corp	8⅛	8	8⅛
75	Midvale (6½g)	114½	114½	114½
300	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Minn Min &M (2.40g)	58	58	58
400	Mock J Voeh (1)	11½	11	11½
400	Molybdenum	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
450	Montr LH&P (1½)	24¼	24	24¼
400	Mount City C (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Nachman-Sprg (1g)	11	11	11
400	Nat Auto Fib (¼e)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100	Nat City Lines (1g)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
400	Nat Cont (.40g)	10⅛	10	10⅛
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
100	Nat Sug Ref	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Nat Trans (.85g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Nat Tun & Mines	1½	1½	1½
200	Navarro Oil (.40a)	12½	12¼	12½
25	N E PA6% pf (1½k)	72¾	72¾	72¾
250	N J Zinc (2a)	63⅝	62¾	63¾
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	107	107	107
10	NY Wat Svc pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
1600	Niag Hud Pow	6	5⅞	5⅞
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	86¼	86¼	86¼
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	67¼	67	67
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
125	Nor Am L&P pf	84	83¼	83¾
10	NorIndPS6% pf	100	100	100
700	Nor Sta Pow A	14⅞	[illegible]	14⅞
25	Ohio Ed pf	107	107	107
200	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	47	47	47
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅞	33⅝	33¾
6900	Pantepec Oil2Ven	5¼	4¾	5¼
100	Prkersbrg R&R (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Penin Tel (½e)	34	34	34
500	Pennroad (.10g)	2	2	2
1800	Pa-Cent Airl	12	11¾	12
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	111¼	111	111¼
25	Pa Salt (6g)	167½	167½	167½
300	PaWat&Pow (4)	67¾	67	67¾
600	Pharis T&R (¾g)	8	7⅞	8
400	Phoenix Sec	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
700	Phoen Sec pf	36½	36	36⅛
200	Pioneer Gld (.40)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Pitts&Lake E (3½g)	56	56	56
100	Pitts Metallu (1g)	10½	10½	10½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	100½	100	100
100	Potrero Sugar	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Premier Gld (.12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Pressed Met	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
200	Prosperity Co B	5	4⅞	5
225	P S Ind $7 pr pf	90⅝	90	90
200	P S Ind $6 pf	50	49½	49½
20	P S Okla 7 plpf (7)	110¼	110	110¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
175	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	79⅛	78¾	79
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	24⅝	24½	24½
200	Pug Sd P&T	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
150	Rwy & Lgt Sec	9	9	9
50	Raym Conc	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	25½	25½	25½
500	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	Republic Avia	6	6	6
400	Rome Cable (10e)	12¼	11½	12¼
200	Root Pet	3	3	3
100	St Lawrence	4	4	4
100	St. Lawrence pf (1k)	15	15	15
700	St Regis Pap	3¼	3	3
25	St Regis Pap pf	57½	57½	57½
400	Salt Dome Oil	7½	7¼	7½
500	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
100	Seeman Bros (3⅛g)	39¼	39¼	39¼
100	Seiberling Rub	8½	8½	8½
100	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	54	54¼	54¼
200	Shattuck-Denn .275G	6	5⅞	6
100	Sherwin-Wms (2¾g)	94½	94½	94½
200	Sherwin-WmsCan	10½	10½	10½
10	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Silex (1.20a)	14	14	14
10	Singer Mfg (6)	152¾	152¾	152¾
100	Sonotone (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	So Penn Oil (1½a)	43½	41	43
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
160	Spalding 1pf	12	12	12
100	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	14	14	14
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Stand Inv pf	10	10	10
500	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
500	St Oil Ohio (1a)	32¼	32	32
400	St Pow&Lt	½	½	½
100	Stand Prod (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Stand StlSprg (1½g)	40	40	40
200	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Sterchi Br Strs	4	4	4
25	Sterchi Br St 1pf (3)	35	35	35
200	Snray Oil (.10g)	2	2	2
100	Taggart	6	6	6
100	Tampa El (2.24)	35	35	35
500	Technicolor	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
300	Texon Oil&L	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Tob Prod Exp (.40g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Trans-Lux	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Tri-Cont war	½	½	½
800	Tubize Chat	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Tubize Chat A (2g)	33½	33½	33½
700	Udylite Corp (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Union Prem FS (1)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	Unit Airc Pr (.10g)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Unit Gas pf (8d)	94¼	93½	94¼
100	Univ Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
125	Utah P&L pf (1.17k)	62	61½	62
200	Util P&L pf	19½	18¾	19½
25	Util Equit pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Vogt Mfg (1.155g)	11¼	10½	11
700	Unit Lt&Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2500	Unit Lt&P pf	35⅜	34⅛	35⅜
75	Unit Shoe M (2½)	83½	83½	83½
255	US&I Sec pf (5d)	61	61	61
400	U S Foil B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1600	U S Lines pf	3½	3⅛	3½
300	U S Plywood	22	22	22
1550	US Pld cv pf (1½)	30	29¾	29⅞
100	Wichita R Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Woodley Pet (.40)	5	5	5
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	6¼	6¼	6¼

Total Stock Sales Today, estimated, 135,000 shares. Year ago, 197,150 shares.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 2

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.95⅜	$3.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	3.95⅝	3.95⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0224¼	.0224⅛	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1676	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2244	.2244	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5325	.5325	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2250	.2250	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso¶‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol¶‡	.1825	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3014	.3014	.6180
Java—florin	.5370	.5375	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0775	.0775	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4675	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8875	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1725x	.1725x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.04½	1.07	1.04	1.06⅞	1.04
July	1.01⅝-2	1.04⅜	1.01⅝	1.04⅛	1.01⅛
Sept.	1.00⅞-1¼	1.03⅝	1.00⅞	1.03⅝	1.00⅝
Corn					
May	.58⅝	.59½	.58⅝	.59½	.58¾
July	.59⅛	.59⅞	.59⅛	.59⅞	.59⅛
Sept.	.59⅝	.60⅜	.59⅝	.60⅜	.59⅞
Oats					
May	.39½	.40	.39½	.40	.39⅝
July	.35⅛	.35½	.35⅛	.35⅜	.35
Sept.	.33⅜	.33⅝	.33¼	.33⅝	.33⅛
Rye					
May	.77	.77	.75½	.76⅝	.75⅞
July	.74⅝	.75⅝	.74⅛	.75¼	.74¼
Sept.	.74	.75¼	.73⅝	.74⅜	.73½

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 28 compared with Dec. 28, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts $8,128,110.45 ($7,864,936.15); expenditures $24,015,935.12 ($19,933,344.79); Net balance $2,489,778,975.29 ($3,097,191,867.17); working balance included $1,781,787,681.57 ($2,467,249,330.28); customs receipts for month $26,136,780.25 ($23,240,356.87); receipts for fiscal years (July 1) $2,735,816,551.65 ($2,913,183,836.92); expenditures $4,727,700,566.40 ($4,486,142,647.77); excess of expenditures $1,991,884,014.75 ($1,572,958,810.85); gross debt $41,935,122,825.52 ($39,423,379,033.24); increase over previous day $1,882,352.44; gold assets $17,634,050,372.99 ($14,508,241,200.10).

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Dec. 22 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserves 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 83, decrease 1; discounted commercial bills—France 4,677 decrease 453; negotiable bills bought in France 5,779, decrease 234; advances against securities 3,563, decrease 21; 30-day advances against government securities 236, decrease 82; temporary advances to state 32,272, increase 1,800; circulation 149,416, increase 182; total credit to current account 15,380, increase 623, ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.02 per cent compared with 59.31 last week.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export, fas New York 12.50 nom. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 48.25; forward 46.37½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75-6.00. Pig iron, No. 2 fob eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.25. Quicksilver 158.00-160.00. nom. Platinum, pure 40.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.00-24.00. Domestic scheelite 23.00.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	15.40	15.48	15.39	15.45	15.37
June	15.68	15.78	15.68	15.76	15.62
Sept.	....	....	....	16.00b	15.80b

b—Bid.

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No. 3	1.95	1.95	1.90	1.95	1.89
Wld Mar No 4	1.51	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.47
Wld May No 4	1.52	1.55	1.49½	1.54	1.48

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	104.3	105.0	104.0	105.0	104.0
May	99.9	101.1	99.9	101.0	99.8
July	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.7	98.2

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.24	11.26	11.24	11.26	11.25
May	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	Close
5	Ala Pow 5s 46	107½	107⅜	107⅜
6	Ala Pow 4½s 67	102⅞	102¼	102¼
2	Am G&E 5s 2028	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Am P&L 6s 2016	104½	104	104
2	Appal El Pow 4½s 48	107½	107½	107½
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
24	As Elec 4½s 53	60⅝	60	60¼
2	As G&E 5s 50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2	As G&E 5½s 77	34	34	34
2	As G&E 5s 68	28⅝	28½	28½
2	As G&E 4½s 48	27	25½	27
6	As G&E 4½s 49	26¾	26	26
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	72½	72½	72½
1	Atlan City El 3¼s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6	Bell T Can 5s '57B	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	Beth St 6s '98	141	141	141
35	Birm El 4½s '68	98½	97¾	98
3	Birming Gas 5s '59	94⅞	94½	94⅞
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	100½	100½	100½
3	Can Nor P 5s '53	99¼	99¼	99¼
12	Caro P&L 5s '56	106½	106½	106½
2	Cen Pow 5s '57D	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	38	38	38
1	Cen St El 5s '48	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
29	Cen St P&L5½s53	75	74¼	75
7	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	46½	46½	46½
1	Cities Ser 5s '58	75	75	75
26	Cities Sef 5s '50	76⅞	76½	76⅞
6	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	92¼	91⅞	92¼
13	Cit S Pow 5½sh '52	92⅛	91¼	91¼
9	Commun P&L 5s57	92¾	92	92¾
3	Con Gas Ut 6s 43st	82¼	79¼	82¼
18	Cont G&E 5s58A	92¼	92	92
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	96	96	96
15	East G&F 4s 56A	77¾	77¼	77⅝
1	Edis El Ill 3¼s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	80½	80½	80½
6	Fed Water 5½s 54	99½	99	99½
38	Fla P&L 5s 54	104¼	103¾	104
7	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	Gary E&G 5s 44 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Gen Pub S 5s 53	98¾	98¾	98¾
17	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	99	98¾	99
2	Gen W Wk 5s 43 A	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5	Geo Pow 5s 67	106½	106¼	106¼
3	Geo P&L 5s 78	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
6	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	71½	71	71½
1	Gobel 4½s 41A	75¼	75⅛	75
1	Hous Ltg&P 3½s 66	111	111	111
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	66½	66⅛	66⅛
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108½	108¼	108¼
6	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	103⅛	102⅞	103
3	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105⅝	105½	105½
16	Ind HydEl 5s '58	100	99¼	100
3	IndSvc 5s '50	72½	71½	72½
1	Ind Svc 5s '63a	70	70	70
3	Indnls P&L 3¾s '68	108½	108½	108½
3	IntPSeo 7s '57e	49½	48	48
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	49	48½	49
27	Inters Pow 5s '57	67	65⅝	67
2	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	102½	102½	102½
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	104	104	104
4	Lib McN&L 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
4	Lou P&L 5s '57	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1	Midland Val 5s '43	67½	67½	67½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100¾	100½	100¾
3	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102½	102½	102½
15	Minn P&L 5s '55	106	106	106
7	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Miss Pw 5s 55	103	102¾	102¾
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	110	110	110
10	Mo Pb Svc 5s '60	97½	96	97½
1	Nassa&Suf 5s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Nat P&L 2026A	111½	111½	111½
5	Nev Cal E 5s '56	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
1	New Amst Gas 5s '48	121	121	121
4	NEng G&E 5s '50	68½	68	68½
3	NEng G&E 5s '48	68	67⅞	68
13	NEng Pw 5½s '54	100½	100½	100½
8	NEng Pw 5s '48	98¼	98	98
2	NOrl PS 6s '49A	102½	102½	102½
1	NOrl PS 5s '42 st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12	NY St E & G 4½s '80	105	105	105
2	No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	104½	104½	104½
1	Nor Ind G & E 6s '52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Nor'west P S 5s '57	105	104¾	104¾
4	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	109¼	109	109¼
2	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s '55	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
15	Pac P & L 5s '55	94¾	93⅞	94¾
4	Park Lex lshld 3s '64	43½	43½	43½
6	Pen Cen P & L 4½s '77	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3	Pen El 4s '71 F	104½	104½	104½
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pen Sub S 6s '47 C	107½	107½	107½
2	Pen W&P 4½s '68B	106¼	106	106¼
12	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	96	95⅞	96
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	100	100	100
18	Portland G&C 5s '40	85	83⅛	85
1	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Pow CorCan 4½s'59B	88	88	88
54	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	99	98¾	99
18	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	98¼	98	98¼
23	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	93	92⅝	92⅞
2	Queens Bor G5½s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
3	Scripps 5½s '43	103¼	103	103
6	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	95⅛	95	95⅛
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
19	S E P&L 6s 2025A	112¾	112	112
7	South Car Pow 5s '57	100	99⅞	100
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60B	110	109⅞	109⅞
3	So'wes Pub S 6s '45A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	Stand G & E 6s '48 st	67½	67¼	67¼
4	Std G&E 6s '48 cv st	67½	67¼	67¼
2	Std G&E 6s '51	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2	Std G&E 6s '57	66¾	66¾	66¾
1	Std G&E 6s '66	67½	67½	67½
1	Std P&L 6s '57	66½	66½	66½
11	Starrett Corp 5s '50	20	19	20
40	Tex El S 5s '60	105	104¾	104¾
2	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	115	115	115
2	Tex P&L 5s '56	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
7	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	62½	62½	62½
4	Unit L&P 6s '75	83½	83½	83½
1	Unit L&P 5½s '59	107	107	107
59	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	93½	93	93½
6	Unit Lt&Ry 6s '52 A	118¼	118	118¼
3	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	99½	99	99½
7	Utah P&L 4½s '44	99	99	99
5	Virg Pub S 6s '45	100⅝	100	100⅝
5	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102½	102¼	102½
2	Virg Pub S 5s '50B	101	100⅝	101
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	West Newps Un 6s '44	52½	52½	52½
10	Wheeling El 5s '41	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105	104⅞	105
7	York Rys 5s '37	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	Close
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	46¼	46¼	46¼
5	Lima Peru 6½s '58	9½	9½	9½
4	Russian 6½s 1919	¼	¼	¼
1	Terni Elec 6½s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
2	Unit El Svc 7s 56	44½	44½	44½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
149½	120	Abbott pf (4½)	100	144½	144	144½	+5⅜
49½	33½	Abr & Str (3g)	50	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec30
68¾	68	Ala & Vicks (6)	20	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
130	117	Alb & Sus (9a)	10	130	130	130	Dec 5
69	52	Alleg & West (6)	20	69	69	69	Sep27
60	46½	Am Bk N pf (3)	50	49½	49	49¼	Dec29
140	125	Am B S pf (5¼)	130	131	130½	130½	Dec29
17½	9	Am Coal	100	9	9	9	Dec22
86½	61	Am C S 6% pf (6)	40	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
26	21½	Am News (1½g)	20	24	24	24	Dec29
162	140	Am R & S pf (7)	10	150¼	150¼	150¼	Dec21
46¼	25½	Am Ship B (1½g)	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ½
153	140	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	145	145	145	N'v 25
111¾	111	Anch H pf (6½)	20	113¼	113¼	113¼	Dec29
100	73	Artloompf (8¾k)	10	100	100	100	Dec21
100	90	As Inv pf ww (5)	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	A'g 28
100	89½	As Inv pf (5)	10	95	95	95	Dec15
127	116	Atlas P pf (5)	20	123¼	123¼	123¼	Dec26
30½	17½	Aust Nich pr A	20	17	16¾	16¾	Dec26
87¼	49	Bang&Ar pf (5)	100	52	52	52	+ ¾
33	24¼	Barker pf (2¾)	60	27¼	26½	26½	Dec26
115½	109½	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	30	114	114	114	Dec23
32	27¾	Beech Cr RR (2)	10	29	29	29	Dec29
23½	13⅛	Bloomin (¾)	10	16	16	16	Dec27
57	35	Blumenth (S) pf	10	55	55	55	Dec28
121½	100½	Bon Ami A (4a)	30	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	Dec29
63½	51	Bon Ami B (2½a)	40	64	64	64	+ ½
106½	94¾	Bucy-E 7% pf (7)	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec30
55½	29½	Budd Mfg pf	20	41	40¼	41	+ ½
20	6½	Bush T B pf ct	40	11¼	11	11⅛	+1⅛
84⅞	25½	Byers pf (12.57k)	40	80	80	80	Dec30
47	36½	Canad Sou Ry (3)	50	37	36½	36½	Dec27
43	35	Cap Ad pf A (3)	60	38	37½	37½	Dec28
85½	77	Caro C & O (5)	20	85½	85½	85½	Dec29
122¼	110	Case (JI) pf (7)	10	118½	118½	118½	− ¼
109⅞	84	Celan pr pf (7)	150	109	109	109	+ ½
72½	58	Celotex C pf (5)	10	61	61	61	Dec29
113½	103½	Cent I L pf (4½)	10	112	112	112	
96	85¼	Cen Rib pf (7)	10	92	92	92	Dec23
47½	22	Cert-teed 6% pf	20	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1¼
105	98	Cham P&F pf (6)	30	100	100	100	Dec26
41	25	Chile Cop (2½g)	10	32	32	32	Dec19
97½	79	City I&F pf (6½)	180	97	96	97	+ ½
58	46½	City Inv (2½g)	120	50	46½	50	N'v 3
45¼	42	Clev&Pitt spl (2)	10	43	43	43	Sep28
78	69	Clev&Pitt (3½)	50	76	76	76	Dec27
115	107⅞	Clev El I pf (4½)	10	113½	113½	113½	Dec29
140	140	CCC & St L (10)	60	140	140	140	M'y 5
69	68	CCC&St L pf (5)	10	68	68	68	M'y26
135	125	Cluett Pea pf (7)	50	130½	130½	130½	Dec20
1938	Sale	Coca-C 1 (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
111½	100	Collins&A pf (5)	10	110	110	110	Dec30
8½	2¾	Col & South	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	3⅞	Col & South 1 pf	160	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
8⅛	3½	Col & South 2 pf	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec28
83	62½	C G & E 5 pfB (5)	10	74	74	74	Dec29
8	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec30
85	73	Consol Cig pf (7)	20	80	80	80	
91	79½	Con C pr pf (6½)	30	90	89⅞	90	+1
61½	49	Corn Exch'ge (3)	370	61	61	61	+ ½
40¼	33	Cr C pfww (2¼)	30	38	38	38	+ ½
91	75	Crown Zel pf (5)	70	90	90	90	+ ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	2⅞	Cuba RR pf	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec30
93	48	Cub-A S pf (4k)	20	81	81	81	+ ½
91	73¼	Cush 7% pf (4⅜k)	10	80	80	80	Dec28
55½	45	Cushman $8 pf	30	55	55	55	Dec22
112¾	103	Day P&L pf (4½)	40	112½	112½	112½	
32⅜	18	Devoe&R A (¼g)	140	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1¼
35¼	30	Dix-Vor A (2½)	40	34½	34½	34½	Dec28
116⅝	108	Dupl Silk pf (8)	10	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	N'v 3
118½	111⅛	Duq Lt 1 pf (5)	10	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	Dec27
183½	155½	East Kod pf (6)	60	175	175	175	Dec29
111	103⅛	End-John pf (5)	20	108	108	108	Dec29
65¼	65¼	Erie&Pitts (3½)	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	Sep15
8⅞	2¾	Fairbanks Co pf	160	5½	5½	5½	Dec13
98	81	Fed Light pf (6)	40	100	99	100	+2
21½	16⅛	Filene's Sons (1)	30	21½	21¼	21¼	Dec28
10½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	50	107	107	107	Dec12
90¾	66½	Foster Wh pf	10	71½	71½	71½	Dec30
55	27	Frank Simon pf	20	31½	31	31½	Dec29
15½	9	Gamewell (½g)	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	
104¼	94	Gannett pf (6)	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	Dec21
149	128	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	145	145	145	Dec15
130½	106	Gen Cig pf (7)	40	113¼	113¼	113¼	
65½	39	Gen G&E cv pf	10	40	40	40	−5
128¾	125½	Gen Mills 5pf (5)	180	129	128½	129	+ ¾
127	116½	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	116½	116½	116½	Dec 6
111½	105	Gen Pr In pf (6)	20	110	110	110	Dec28
92½	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	89	89	89	−1½
43¾	16	Gen Stl Cast pf	110	30	29	30	+1½
99½	97½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	99¼	98¾	99¼	N'v 22
86	70	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	84½	83	83	Dec22
80	67	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	69	69	69	Dec26
141½	129½	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	70	133½	132	133½	Dec29
53½	42	Gr'n B & W (5g)	20	53½	53½	53½	Dec 8
36	9	Guantan S pf	60	25	24	25	Dec16
38	32	Hack pf A (1¾)	80	36¼	36	36¼	Dec30
105	99	Hamilt W pf (6)	50	104	103	104	Dec27
103⅜	36	Hanna $5 pf (5)	70	102½	102	102⅛	Dec29
144	123	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	N'v 20
92	71	Hat Cor pf (6½)	20	90	90	90	Dec14
167	148	Helme pf (7)	10	160	160	160	Dec 5
135½	128½	Her Pow pf (6)	20	131¾	131½	131¾	Dec29
110	95	Holly Su pf (7)	20	108	108	108	Dec19
49	38⅛	Ill Cen LL (4)	240	40½	40	40½	
157	147½	Ing Rand pf (6)	60	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¼
109½	90	Interch C pf (6)	120	109	108½	108½	Dec29
60½	39½	Int RCA pf (5¾k)	60	51½	51	51½	+ ½
87	76	Int Dept S pf (7)	10	83	83	83	+2¾
125	119½	Island C pf (6)	10	123½	123½	123½	Dec 1
133	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	30	128	128	128	−1
21¾	117½	Kan CP pf B (6)	100	119	118½	118½	N'v 9
100¼	85	Keith Opf (8¾k)	10	94	94	94	Dec30
99	79	Kendall pf (6)	10	90	90	90	
30½	12⅞	Kinney $5 pf (3g)	30	26	26	26	+ ¾
13½	7	Laclede Gas	70	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
23½	12½	Laclede Gas pf	280	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	+1⅛
118	112	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	50	112	112	112	Dec29
100	105	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	Dec28
159½	138	Lorillard pf (7)	10	156½	156½	156½	+1
135	124	Mac A&F pf (6)	40	134¼	134¼	134¼	Dec12
30	9	Manh Ry gtd	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	Dec18
29	27	Man Ry gtd ct	10	28	28	28	Dec14
3⅛	3⅜	Mar St Ry pr pf	20	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅝
176	155	Math Alk pf (7)	10	160¼	160¼	160¼	Dec15

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
105	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	97½	97½	97½	Dec22
101½	88	McLellan pf (6)	10	99	99	99	−1
73	56	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	70	70	70	Dec20
28½	14	Mengel 5% pf	40	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
21½	11⅜	Mer & M T (¾g)	40	13	13	13	Dec28
120½	101	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	40	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
114	103¼	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	107	107	107	Dec28
121	110	Monsan pf (4½)	40	118	117½	118	Dec29
122½	112	Mons pf B (4½)	30	120	120	120	Dec30
37¼	22½	Mor&Essex (3⅞)	120	29¼	28½	29	+1
44½	30	Mullins Mfg pf	100	35¼	35	35	− ¼
111½	105	Murphy pf (5)	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
26⅞	14	Nash Chat&St L	50	21¾	21¾	21¾	Dec28
117½	110	Nat Dai pf A (7)	80	116	115⅝	116	Dec29
114	107	Nat Dai pf B (7)	40	112	111	111	Dec26
145	132	Nat Ld pf B (6)	60	144	144	144	+ ½
50¼	40	Nat S 6% pf (3k)	190	42½	41½	42½	Dec28
112½	105¼	New 5% pf (5)	20	110	109¾	110	Dec30
118½	106	NY&Harlem (5)	10	110	110	110	Dec23
120	119	NY & Har pf (5)	20	119	119	119	M'y19
62	47	NY Lack&W (5)	10	52¼	52¼	52¼	Dec30
94¼	70	NY Shipbldg pf	30	93½	93½	93½	Dec30
113	103½	Nor&West pf (4)	20	111½	111½	111½	Dec29
89	82	Northern Cen (4)	20	88	88	88	Dec22
40	29	Northwest T (3)	30	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
44¾	32⅛	Nor T&R pf (3½)	40	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	Dec11
113½	100½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
148½	128	Otis Elv pf (6)	60	143	143	143	Dec15
54	40⅛	Outlet Co (3)	20	54	52½	54	Dec28
120	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	120	120	120	Dec27
7⅞	2⅛	Pac Coast	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec30
25	11¼	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec29
15½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	12	12	12	
132	114	Pac T&T (7¼g)	10	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	Dec28
156½	128	Pac T&T pf (6)	60	149½	149½	149½	Dec29
104	92	Paraffinc pf (4)	20	100	100	100	Dec27
124	120½	Penn Gl pf (7)	10	121	121	121	Jun26
40	13½	Pere Marq pf	110	27½	27	27	− ½
45	21	Pere Marq pr pf	160	33½	33	33½	+ ½
35	25	Phillips-Jon pf	30	27½	27½	27½	Dec16
35½	36	Phoen pf (3½)	50	43½	43	43	Dec28
51	35¼	Pirelli	80	46	46	46	Dec28
20⅜	6	Pitt & West Va	150	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
90	90	Pitt CC&St L (5)	10	90	90	90	M'y13
95	50	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
175	158	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	10	173	173	173	Dec 1
48½	22	Pitt Steel pf B	20	37½	37½	37½	Dec27
25½	12½	Pitt Stl 5% pf	120	18	18	18	Dec30
40½	18	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	29	29	29	Dec28
119¾	112	Proc & G pf (5)	60	118½	118½	118½	
149	142	Pitt Y & A pf (7)	10	149	149	149	Dec12
166	147	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	161½	161½	161½	− ½
11½	4¾	RR Sec Ill C Stk	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec28
54	40	Real Silk Hos pf	40	40	40	40	Dec29
16¼	7	Reis R & Co 1 pf	20	13	13	13	Dec29
75	60	Rens & Sar (8)	20	68	68	68	Dec19
84	63	Rev Cop & B pf	20	83¾	83½	83¾	Dec28
56	37⅝	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	30	51¼	51¼	51¼	Dec28

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58	52	Reynolds (2.30g)	20	52	52	52	Dec26
116¼	104½	Safe S 7% pf (7)	30	114	114	114	+ ⅝
113	96	Safe S 6% pf (6)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	
109	82½	Safe S 5% pf (5)	90	105	104	105	+1
6	1¾	St L Southwest	50	2½	2	2	Dec28
6½	3⅜	St L South pf	60	5	5	5	Dec30
117¼	105	Scott P pf (4½)	30	114	114	114	+1¾
38½	28	Sheaffer P (2¾g)	20	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
127	70	Sloss-Shef (3g)	20	112	112	112	+1
112	101	Sloss-Sh pf (6)	80	111½	111½	111½	Dec30
143	127	So P R Sug pf (8)	20	143	143	143	Dec29
72½	35½	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
70¼	60	Spear pf (5½)	50	70¼	70¼	70¼	N'v 29
53	42	Spicer M pf A (3)	20	52¼	52¼	52¼	− ½
75½	57¾	Spiegel pf (4½)	50	60	60	60	
128½	118½	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	121½	121½	121½	Dec28
43½	33¼	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	20	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
41	30	The Fair pf	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	Dec28
33	14	Therm pf (3¾k)	50	29	28½	28½	Dec29
35¼	17½	Twin City R T pf	10	24½	24½	24½	Dec30
118	108¾	Un El Mo pf (5)	140	114	113⅜	113¾	+ ½
119½	112½	United Bis pf (7)	10	116	116	116	Dec15
74	54¼	United D pf (7)	50	59	59	59	
16¼	5	US Distrib pf	180	8	8	8	Dec27
180	149¾	US Gyp pf (7)	130	173½	172½	173½	Dec28
46¾	39	US Tob pf (1¾)	140	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
163	146	Univ L T pf (8)	30	150	149	150	Dec19
78	45¼	Univ Pict 1 pf	10	69	69	69	
21	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec29
116½	109	Van Raal 1 pf (7)	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	Dec29
56½	54¼	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	54¼	54¼	54¼	A'g 30
65	65	Vick Sh pf (5)	30	65	65	65	Sep30
118	112½	Va El&P $6pf (6)	10	117	117	117	Dec26
5¾	⅝	Va Iron C&C	90	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
15	4½	Va Iron C&C pf	30	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
101	64½	Vulcan D (6½g)	20	93	93	93	
131	125	Vulcan pf (7)	30	125	125	125	N'v 9
3	1	Wabash pf B	100	3	3	3	Dec20
58	36	Warner Bros P pf	20	47	47	47	− ¾
7⅜	4⅛	Warren Br 1 pf	10	5	5	5	Dec22
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Dec21
107¼	85	West P El A (7)	40	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
112½	95	West PE 7% pf (7)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	− ¼
106	88	West PE6% pf (6)	20	105	105	105	+ ½
145	126	West EM pf (3½)	20	135½	135½	135½	Dec30
75	42	Wheel & Lake E	10	69	69	69	Dec14
97	74	Wh&LE pf (5½k)	10	95	95	95	
115	105½	Wisc El P pf (6)	50	114½	114	114½	+2½
74	47½	Worth P&M pf A	10	68	68	68	Dec28
69	43	Worth P&M pf B	20	69	69	69	Dec15
124½	85	Wright Aero (2g)	50	114½	114	114½	+ ½
127	98	Yell T 7% pf (7)	70	114½	114½	114½	Dec29

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1939 sale.

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Blitzkrieg for Allies? Economist Tells Flaw

By Dr. Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is the Blitzkrieg, or "lightning war," that Germany is supposed to be preparing to overwhelm the western powers, possible on a large scale?

Reichsführer Hitler in his Danzig speech of Sept. 19 definitely warned the western powers that "the moment could come very suddenly in which we could use a weapon with which we cannot be attacked." A similar threat was said to have been made to Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg March, 1938, that unless he resigned 500 bombers would destroy Vienna, and to the Czech President Hacha in March, 1939, that unless he accepted the German conditions 1000 bombers would obliterate Prague.

Yet, since the outbreak of the present war, Germany has not sent more than about 10 bombers against England and France in four months.

It should be realized firstly that a lightning war is not a simple matter to arrange. Any war is a question primarily of money, raw materials and labor.

A lightning war cannot be waged without concentration of a huge stock of materials. Moreover it only succeeds if the opposing power can be defeated by this lightning stroke. But if the intended victim finds a shelter and waits until the storm is over, he may launch a counter-attack, in which event the aggressor is likely to become a victim of his own tactics.

Serious Reich Problem

Money, supplies, and labor make a serious problem for the Reich, particularly since it needs a considerable force to keep down the different suppressed groups such as the Czechs, Poles, Roman Catholics, Jews, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, not to speak of the disgruntled members of the National Socialist party.

This situation has had an important effect in causing the Reich to put off a decisive attack though this gives the Allies added opportunity to prepare. For it must delay the "Blitzkrieg" until it is assured of the necessary supplies mainly from Russia.

Whether it will risk this attack, whether it will have the power to do so at the moment it wishes to order it, remains to be seen. But it is possible to consider Russia's means and Germany's needs. That might give an answer to the first question at least.

Doubt Cast on Russia

In spite of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda and in spite of the rejoicing about the trade agreement with Russia, some people voice doubts about Russia's support. The only group in Germany which might dare to speak freely from time to time is the Army. Long before the Hitler regime the Army had wanted an alliance with Russia. It had opposed his aggressive policy against Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It wanted peace in order to have time for a sound preparation for the war. Now while the war is on it is too late to make friends with the Russians. It would take years to build up the Soviet industry to an extent which would enable it to give Germany all she needs. In the war today the friendship with Russia is of small value for the Nazis, but a great advantage for the Bolshevists. That is why the Germans do not rejoice.

The German to criticize the trade pact was an Army officer, Col. Ritter von Neidermayer, who in a survey before the Cologne Geographic Society gave details on the increase of Russia's consumption of raw materials, which has gained on the increase in production. He also mentioned the transport difficulties and the lack of technicians and experts in Russia. Army leaders had advised Herr Hitler not to risk complications at this time. When he was right in thinking that Austria would not be defended, he took the same standpoint in invading Czechoslovakia. Again the Army opposed and he ordered the invasion March 13.

Warning for Hitler

A week before that on March 3 an Army officer who is known to have the backing of the War Ministry, Lieut.-Col. Dr. K. Hess, published two articles in the semi-official Deutsche Volkswirt on the subject of the costs of a war. It was obviously a warning for Herr Hitler not to plunge Germany into a war. He showed what the country would need for a war, and what it had on hand. He added figures of France's, England's, and Russia's resources. Taking as a foregone conclusion that England and France would not have access to their colonies he does not consider the resources of the Empire. Thus he creates the impression that the Allies would be even worse off than Germany. This twist made the whole story more palatable to the German Censorship. But it was an Army warning to Herr Hitler. The Führer rejected their objections.

It is learned from Dr. Hess's figures that the combined production of Germany and Russia would fall short of the needs of the war. Russia is not very likely to give Germany more than her surplus, probably not even all her surpluses because she cannot trade with the Third Reich. She has to sell to other countries too in order to get from them what she needs to keep her own machines running. Her present exports have not met her needs. How could she spare enough to fill also the requests of Herr Hitler's war machine?

Allies Gaining Time

It is true that the Allies are gaining time to prepare themselves against a German attack and even for the offensive. If Herr Hitler should turn out to be wrong in relying on changes in the political situation in Europe or in Asia and also in expecting supplies from Russia, then he still has time to order a mass attack on the land, in the air, and on the sea.

But he missed the time for a blow which might take the Allies by surprise. Such an offensive could only last as long as Germany's reserves last, a very restricted span of time. It would have to be ordered no matter what might follow afterwards and therefore this "lightning stroke" would not be a lightning war but a war of attrition.

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Daily Features Page

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

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Admiral Graf Spee (ät′-mē-räl′ gräf shpā′) — German pocket battleship, blown up by its own crew at the mouth of Montevideo Harbor.

Argetoianu, Constantine (kŏn′-stän-tēn′ är′-jē-tō-yä′-nōō)—Prime Minister of Rumania.

Darlan, Admiral Jean (zhäN′ dȧr′-läN′) — Supreme commander of the French naval forces.

Freyre, Rodolfo (rō-ᵗhōl′-fō frā′-ē-rā)—Argentina's Minister to Switzerland, and head of the Argentine delegation to the League of Nations.

Guani, Alberto (äl-bȧr′-tō gwä′-nē)—Foreign Minister of Uruguay.

Jaroff, Serge (sĕrzh yȧ-rôf′) —Leader of the Don Cossacks.

Jooss, Kurt (kōōrt yōs)—Head of the Jooss Ballet.

Langsdorff, Capt. Hans (häns längs′-dôrf)—Late commander of the Admiral Graf Spee.

Lozowsky, S. A. (lŭ-zôf′-skĭ) —Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Tanner, Vaeino (vä′-ĭ-nû tän′-nĕr)—Foreign Minister of Finland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Helgoland (hĕl′-gō-länt′)—Island and German naval base in the North Sea.

Krakow (krȧ′-kōōf) — German-chosen capital for the New Poland.

Uruguay (ū′-rōō-gwä) — A republic in South America.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hḗre, ḗvent, ēnd, silḗnt, makḗr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Lichens

Lichens found growing on trees make their own food from water and air, and do not harm the tree.

Hairline Canyon

Monitor Camera Club from Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

Lütschinen Gorge, Grindelwald, Switzerland

Daily Quotation

THOUGH we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.—EMERSON

Quotable Quotes on 'Ideas'

Alter ideas and you alter the world.—H. G. Wells.

Never, never rest contented with any circle of ideas, but always be certain that a wider one is still possible.—Jefferies.

Imprison an idea and it will explode. Release it and if it is good it will survive; if evil, the light will destroy it.—D. A. Poling.

There should be aggressiveness in asserting ideas, but no impatience because they are not immediately accepted.—Prof. Lindsey Rogers.

Force cannot stop the march of ideas. An idea let loose in the world cannot be recalled. It has an immortality all its own.—Glenn Frank.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Beautifully Colored Dyes Are Obtained From Coal Tar?

The appearance of coal tar does not offer much promise of rainbow colors. It is a black, viscous substance, about the consistency of molasses, and is a common by-product of the manufacture of coke.

The first dye to be derived from coal tar was made in 1838. William Henry Perkin, then a youth of 15, while attempting to concoct something entirely different, decided to discover what would result from the oxidation of aniline. The experiment produced a gummy black substance which, when dissolved in alcohol, became a lovely reddish-violet or mauve solution, the first beautiful color to come out of a tar barrel.

Medlock and Nicholson, British chemists, made magenta from coal tar; and by treating magenta with acids, they brought out blue. Hofman, a London chemistry teacher, brought out violet.

Chemists then discovered by experiments that many natural substances are composed of derivatives of three or four of the most common constituents of coal tar, namely, benzene, naphthalene, toluene, and anthracene. This being known, the chemists argued quite logically that if many objects in nature can be broken down into coal tar products, why not start with coal tar and reverse the process?

This, then, they did. From the coal tar product anthracene, chemists produced alizarine, a valuable substance contained in the plant dye, madder. New dyes unknown to nature were then developed from alizarine, and still other valuable dyestuffs were developed from anthracene.

The color indigo was then produced, just before the beginning of the twentieth century, from benzine. Further experiments showed that it was possible to obtain new dyes by combining coal tar derivatives with one another or with other chemicals.

In recent years, continued research has developed dyes of every imaginable color and shade, all derived from constituents of that very unprepossessing-looking substance, coal tar. Although only a small fraction of the total are of commercial importance, it has been estimated that more than 30,000 dyes have been made from coal tar derivatives.—W. P. Keasbey.

No Waste in Ivory

Nothing is wasted in the use of ivory. Scraps and shavings are carefully hoarded and made into dust for polishing, India ink, and even food in the form of ivory jelly.

In Lighter Vein

More Jobs

Overall sales up 200 per cent.—Headline.

This is perhaps the most significant fashion note since 1929.—Indianapolis News.

Exclusive

Friend: "You had a very fashionable audience."

Pianist: "Yes—at times there wasn't a single person in the room who was listening!"

Striking Likeness

Professor: "Didn't you have a brother in this class last year?"

Student: "No, sir, it was I. I'm taking it over."

Professor: "Extraordinary resemblance."—Bee-Hive.

Social Candor

At a party the husband of one of the guests arrived very late.

"I have only come to take my wife home," he explained.

'Oh, my dear Mr. Blank," said the hostess, "why didn't you come sooner?"—Sheffield, Eng., Weekly Telegraph.

Pitied

The motorist was proudly extolling the virtues of his country.

"Yes, I am a Canadian. If I want to motor from one boundary of my land to the other I can motor for 10 days without reaching my destination."

The Frenchman nodded: "Yes, I once had a car like that." —(Wochenschau, Essen.)

Competition

Spencer Leigh Hughes, member of Parliament and writer of considerable renown, was one of those rare spirits who find their greatest amusement in laughing at themselves.

Once, at a public dinner at a famous Holborn restaurant, Hughes was preparing to propose a toast, when a bagpiper belonging to a party of Scots in an adjoining room began to skirl merrily upon his pipes.

The speaker paused, waited until the piping ceased, then dryly remarked: "Now that the rival windbag in the next room has finished, I will proceed." — Wall Street Journal.

"He got the idea from a radio broadcast."

A Verse for Today . . .

A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.—PROV. 1:5.

Vocations

Master of Ceremonies

Playing the part of a "barker" at a large market, a man talking over a public-address system boosted the establishment's sales by a good margin. Quick on his feet and with a ready wit to draw a smile or two, he would direct the customers' attention to certain products offered on sale. If a department wasn't selling, or drawing attention, he would encourage customers to visit that part of the store.

The manager kept him informed of what was selling and what was not, and he good-naturedly suggested bargains to customers they might have overlooked. By working one day a week at six different markets, the man managed to keep himself profitably occupied.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Stick To It!

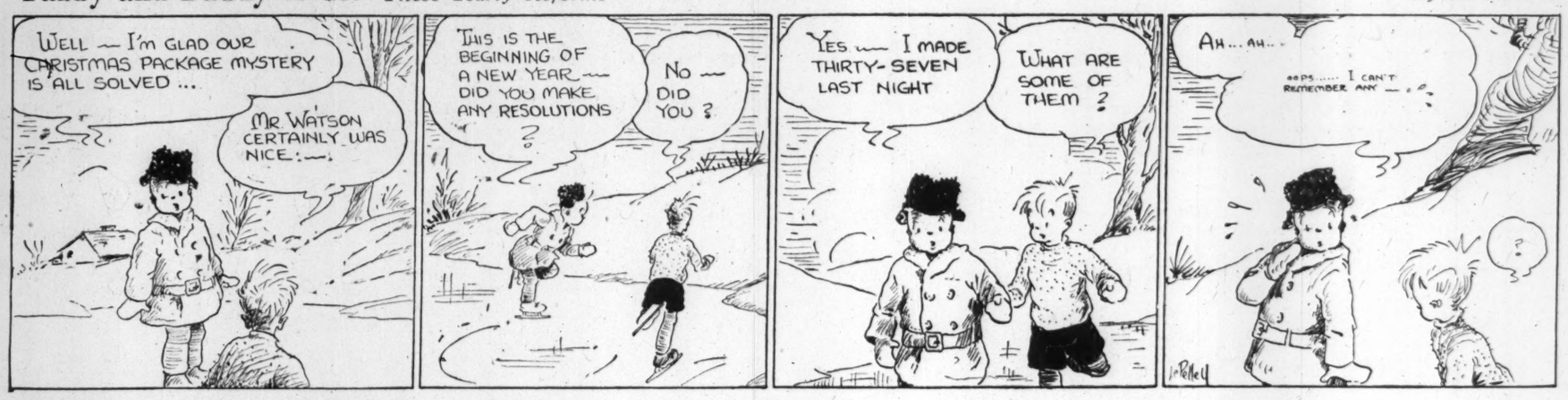
If you have a job to do,
Stick to it!
Difficult and irksome, too,
Stick to it!
Act the way you'd like to feel,
Put your shoulder to the wheel,
Work ahead with greater zeal,—
Stick to it!

Make your life a real success,
Stick to it!
Do your best and nothing less,
Stick to it!
Know that if you wish to rise,
Bull-dog pluck will win the prize,
Persevere, work on, be wise,—
Stick to it!

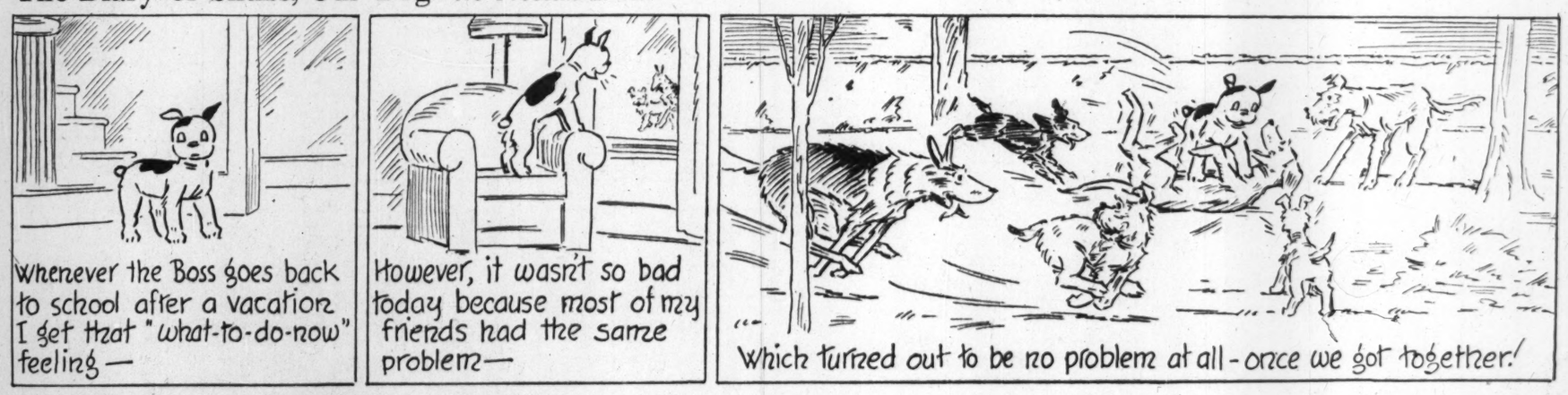
—Grenville Kleiser

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*These Yearly Reforms*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Problem at All*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Good-Bye, Tad*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Labor Mediation

It is interesting that Howard W. Smith, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board, should suggest that the NLRB might be given powers to mediate labor disputes. Particularly coming from one who has been critical of the Board's actions, this is a bold proposal.

It would increase tremendously the influence and the work of the Board. It would add a distinct new function beyond what the Board was set up to carry out and yet one which public opinion has vaguely expected of the Board and would now rightly like to see accomplished—namely a diminution in the number of strikes and a settlement of industrial disputes where possible.

Thus far the Board has more than had its hands full with the original function of assuring that labor might choose its own representatives and have an opportunity of bargaining with management. Indeed, it has raised doubts of its own fairness in this process which would interfere seriously with general acceptance of the present Board as a mediator in many cases.

Heretofore the Board has been concerned simply with bringing the principals to the conference table. If it were now to go farther and to step in whenever the bargaining bogged down, it would need an additional staff and possibly additional personnel on the Board itself for this purpose.

The function of facilitating an agreement where possible is already being carried out to a degree by the United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor. The acceptance of this service is, however, entirely voluntary on the part of both employers and employees. If the Labor Board were to go into the mediation business it ought, as a first step, to take over as a unit the present experienced Conciliation Service, and this might raise a question whether the Board and its staff ought not to be, for administrative purposes, a part of the Department of Labor.

But probably any change of the National Labor Relations Act in the direction of providing mediation would go farther, if once begun, than merely adding a service of conciliation. The Railway Labor Act provides that the National Mediation Board shall make every effort to obtain a settlement of labor disputes in connection with the railroads, including an offer to arrange arbitration, but shall notify the President of the United States if an issue is not settled and threatens to bring about a strike. The President then may appoint a special board to investigate and report on the controversy, and no stoppage of work or change of working conditions shall take place for sixty days after its appointment.

This provides not merely a cooling-off period for many industrial disputes but also a period for public opinion to become informed on the issues in question and to exert itself on the disputants. It has contributed in marked degree to railway labor peace, and many would like to see the fundamentals of the plan applied to industry in general in the United States. If the current session of Congress seems too soon to develop it, there may yet be discussion of the proposition which will help in formulating it soon after the other more immediate and detailed questions of amendment to the National Labor Relations Act are resolved. One way or another, the need for more mediation should be satisfied.

Blessings Underfoot

Kindly Winter drapes the shivering limbs of naked trees, blankets the struggling wheat and exposed grass roots, tucks white puffs about shrubs and perennials. Heavy snowfalls promise renewed water supply where autumn drought reduced and dried up reservoirs. Their elders usually frown at snow which youngsters greet with shouts of joy. Without snow, summer's streams and springs would run dry, roots would freeze. Hasn't someone written that blessings love disguise?

"Reports were that the budget would contain no specific estimate for parity payments and that the amount for declamation, now aggregating close to $50,000,000 annually, would be cut nearly in half."—New York paper.

Talk is cheaper.

Noting, with confusion, all the glamorous modern names for perfumery, our neighbor next door wonders what's become of the old-fashioned kind made from flowers.

"Deeply Happy"

We like Governor Saltonstall's greeting to the people of Massachusetts. He "recommends" a "deeply happy New Year," reminding us that it will be what we make it. Amid idle wishes, mere boisterous noise, and Babylonish revelry wholly out of key with the serious and saddening tasks we face, this appeal to make the turn of the year a time for finding new strength in "spiritual faith" comes like a breath of fresh air. With half the world at war and the remainder struggling with problems only less acute, the time is ripe for something better than the customary and unthinking "Happy New Year." The Governor's reminder that we can make it "deeply happy" points to a better concept of enduring joy, genuine gaiety and active happiness.

A Balkan Finland?

Long, long ago, when the Rome-Berlin Axis was in the making, an agreement was signed between diplomats from the two capitals. Immediately German commentators pounced on it and held it up as a new front against Communist Russia. But the Italians did not stress that angle; they read it rather as an instrument with which they could assert their ambitions in the Mediterranean area, presumably at British and French expense.

How very long ago all that happened! Not as years are counted, perhaps, but on that even more important calendar which is made up of events. The opening of 1940 is marked by the return of high diplomatic representatives from Rome to Moscow, from Moscow to Rome. It is a reciprocal gesture. Perhaps the two representatives are going home only to report to their governments. But Ivan Gorelchin, Soviet Envoy to Rome, is reported to have packed up all his effects and left without even presenting his credentials. And now the Italian Ambassador to Moscow, Augusto Rosso, is reported heading for Rome.

Thus is sharply delineated the ironic change of positions by Rome and Berlin vis-à-vis Russia. Those who hailed the German-Italian friendship chiefly as a bulwark against Communist Russia are now quiet about that aspect of it. And those who once were quiet about it now have a Russian menace all their own. But it is not so much a Communist as an imperialist Russia that confronts Italy. Apparently what Italy is trying to tell Moscow in terms best understood among diplomats is that, if Russia moves on the Balkans, Italy will do all in Italian power to make that area into a southern Finland. Such an effort on Rome's part would certainly engage the sympathy and probably the aid of the Allies, and it might engage more of Russia's energies than that nation would care to expend in the immediate future.

Investment, Not Expense

Youth, as well as maturity, appears to have a legitimate claim for consideration of its peculiar problems. At a meeting of the American Vocational Association in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently, it was disclosed that 5,000,000 of the 21,000,000 young persons in the United States between 16 and 34 are out of work. Moreover, it was shown that schools are adding some 500,000 more a year to this employable age group. Thus, a situation already serious is constantly being made more acute.

In Massachusetts, which has 250,000 unemployed youth, a special legislative committee gave the matter extensive study last year, and a majority of its members feel there is need for a more definite tuning of the product of the schools to the requirements of industry.

This, in a word, means more trade schools. The chief reason there are not more trade schools is their expense. It costs three times as much to send a boy or girl through a vocational school as through an ordinary high school.

Two years ago Providence, R. I., experimented with twenty-five selected boys, giving them forty hours of vocational work directed toward specific jobs. The cost was $10 apiece, but each of the boys immediately found a job at pay ranging from $25 to $38. A check-up a year later disclosed all were still employed and progressing satisfactorily.

If education, designed to fit the needs of present-day conditions, can accomplish such results in adding to the general economic level of individuals and the community, we might well reassess our view of cost of schools, looking upon it more as a profitable investment than an outright expenditure.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Would Reverse 1917-19

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Humanity suffers primarily from the fear, the threat, and the effect of the exercise of brute force by the international gangsters. There is a popular tendency to confuse the issue, which, in fact, is very simple. "There can be no compromise between the rule of law and the rule of violent self-help." This doctrine, as applied to community life within the State, has been almost universally recognized since the dawn of history. We are now beginning to realize that it is equally applicable to international relationship. Elihu Root, a great statesman, lawyer, and humanist, often proclaimed that frequent world wars were unavoidable until the peoples and governments became conscious that our first concern must always be to protect each and every nation against crimes of violence from without. Until the existence of the individual, the group, and the nation, as members of the domestic or the international community is secure, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are impossible and meaningless, and such security is a matter of common concern and responsibility.

No very serious crisis will arise from the mere fact that dictatorships and democracies, truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, may exist simultaneously in this world for some time to come. On the other hand, unless wars of aggression cease, our civilization is doomed and if we Americans "attend to our own business," and our most important business at that, we will do something to prevent them.

Let us reverse the process of 1917-19. At that time we went into the war and then stayed out of the peace. This time let us maintain our neutrality, unless our vital interests are seriously threatened, and at the close of the war co-operate whole-heartedly with the other peace-loving nations to devise a plan or system to prevent wars of aggression. . . .

When the gangster is in my house and threatens to enter yours, the community as a whole is primarily concerned in getting him out and restraining him from other similar crimes of violence. When this has been accomplished, and not until then, we can consider problems relating to his reform, education, and readjustment.

Boston — CONNISTON

Protests Appointment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The White House has announced the appointment of an authorized representative to the Vatican, with Myron C. Taylor as the President's own envoy.

I believe that the majority of American citizens do not recognize Vatican City as being a political entity, and many of us are doubtless puzzled by this move. The cause of European peace can hardly be helped considering the failure of papal remonstrances against Italy's invasion in Ethiopia, in Spain, and elsewhere.

We like to consider His Holiness as having only a spiritual sovereignty; are we furthering political aspirations now? If so, what will be the status of the various other religious sects throughout the world? Shall we send a "representative" to the Lama of Tibet?

Are certain groups furthering an ultramontane policy against the wishes of Americans of all creeds? FRANZ NICOLS

Boston

"Ham and Eggs"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cannot anyone make the Californian and other U. S. A. pension fairy weavers see that (1) their proposed pensions are consumer credit but do not repay a producer credit, (2) consequently in time it passes as payment for goods and services sold, and the receiver must pay his costs of production, raising bank loans out of it!

If he does so, the velocity dollar will disappear early in its career of fifty revolutions. If he does not, the banks will still be owed all their production loan by all those of the fifty who had received these and passed them on. REX

Brighton, Eng.

An Artist Has His Problems

The Land That Looks East

We stood on the edge of a beautiful bay, at the road's end. Our bus was parked on a little stone quay. Only a few hundred yards away, on the other side, we could see the continuation of our road, zigzagging up an almost perpendicular mountainside. Above it ominous grey clouds were collecting.

"The ferry will be here soon," our Serbian chauffeur reassured us in his best German, dating from Austrian days. "This is Boka Kotorska. We will wait."

No one asked him what to do while we waited. No one complained that there was no inn or hotel. In fact nobody worried about not speaking the same language as his busmates. (We were all "foreigners" and had all just started our interesting trip from Dubrovnik into the little-known land of Southern Dalmatia.)

For everyone had plenty to do while waiting, just thinking of the significance of this dazzling transparent bay. Down its middle went the line of demarcation between East and West, the line that has lasted to this day separating modern Europe from the rest of Europe that has not yet caught up. It crosses the craggy and bleak mountains of central Yugoslavia until it comes down to the fjord and so ends in the Adriatic Sea.

Boka Kotorska! That is the title with which the proud Yugoslavs replaced "Bocche di Cattaro," the Italian name given to this magnificent bay by the Venetians and retained by their successors, the Austrians. We called it the "Fjord of Cattaro."

* * *

Back of us as we stood was Dalmatia, land of the Latin cross, territory occupied by Venice for centuries and so stamped with Italian culture, the Roman religion, the outlook of the Renaissance. Back of us everybody used the alphabet we all know and looked to the West for trade and knowledge.

Across the bay, however, lay the Orient. Over there was the world that had drifted away from Rome and obeyed the masters of Constantinople. Over there, Venice never tried to master those incredibly bleak and forbidding mountains.

What is that noble peak over there, the overlord of the whole scene? A glance at my map showed me, as quickly as the chauffeur could answer. "Mt. Lovcen!"

Mt. Lovcen has always symbolized Montenegro. Yes, right there was Montenegro, the little State of King Nicholas, formed by a band of undaunted Serbs who 600 years ago chose to settle in that uncivilized craggy area, never before inhabited by men, rather than submit to the conquering Turks. And they thrived so, despite their hardships, that the Turks could never dislodge that thorn in their side. Some day the myriad ballads composed by the warrior princes of Montenegro will be translated in their true beauty so that we can really understand how hard living could be and what grim fun it was to these people to make sudden raids on the Turks year in and year out for a living.

But where is Cattaro that gives its name to the fjord? Just look up the bay beyond where the two sides almost touch. It curves around at the foot of that distant range of mountains. Cattaro, or Kotor, is at the head, out of sight. Too bad! It is a quaint old walled town, whence leads the modern road up to the crags of Montenegro. Kotor, the only stronghold of the Serbs on the sea, the only place that accepted Venetian overlordship to keep out the Turk.

* * *

"Here is the ferry," said our chauffeur in a matter-of-fact way as he climbed back into the bus.

We all looked hard at the little craft that had just tied up at the stone quay. Was that a ferry? It looked like a barn door slung over two rowboats. We all hung back.

The chauffeur knew we would. He banged the door shut and slowly drove off the quay on to the raft-like wooden floor. When he came to a stop, his front wheels were over one rowboat, the rear ones on top of a bigger boat, lifeboat-sized, where an attendant was starting an antiquated motor. Only inches separated the front wheels from the calm and smiling waters of the Boka Kotorska.

Still marveling at this ingenious means of bridging the gap in Yugoslavia's only coast road, we all filed on board and stood beside the bus.

The grey clouds became thicker as we chug-chugged along, our gaze constantly attracted by grim Mt. Lovcen. We wondered what the Austrians thought year after year of that peak fortified by the Montenegrins to dominate the scene. Doughty King Nicholas always boasted that he was Russia's "most loyal ally," and he meant Lovcen to be the first bastion of Pan Slavdom.

Not until the first week of 1916 was the fortress put to a test. Mighty Austria could not tolerate this threat any longer. Having overrun Serbia, her army encircled Lovcen. The old "prehistoric" guns spoke their piece from the summit. Then they became silent. King Nicholas fled from his eyrie. Montenegro fell for the first time in her history.

* * *

The fjord of Cattaro was Austria's great southern naval base. Her grey fleet floating in this matchless bay kept all Allied help away from Montenegro. But only a year later that same fleet's sailors mutinied against fighting their brothers any longer and ran up the new flag of Yugoslavia.

We could now see everything in the little town on the approaching shore. On a little house the word *kretchma* stood out in Russian characters, making the house an inn. This, indeed, was the beginning of the East.

The men lounging around outside the *kretchma* wore the black stockings and round black caps that the Serbs always wear in mourning for their long Turkish slavery. This was the beginning of the Orient. This was the land of the Greek cross. This was Slav country that looked eastward, as it had done for centuries. Does it continue to look toward Moscow today, in spite of the newly-developed Kremlin imperialism? Or is Pan Slavic blood still "thicker than water"? I wonder. S. H. G.

The Bookshelf

Ancestors of Lincoln

Through the three-quarters of a century since Abraham Lincoln lived much has been written about the backwoods boy who became the sixteenth President. It would seem that all has been revealed in those years. However, if an author selects a comparatively neglected phase of the general subject and examines it microscopically, as R. Gerald McMurtry has done in THE KENTUCKY LINCOLNS ON MILL CREEK (Harrogate, Tenn.: Department of Lincolniana, Lincoln Memorial University. $3), the result is likely to be illuminating.

If you expect a full-sized book, you will be disappointed; for the work is really an extended monograph bound in stiff covers. The wordage of the text is probably exceeded by that of the footnotes, which number 146 in the 78-page volume with eight illustrations. The edition consists of 250 copies.

Historians and biographers have passed lightly over the story of the Lincoln family in Kentucky. As the Lincolns were humble folk they doubtless would have been quite forgotten had not one of them broken the barrier of obscurity and emerged as a leader of men. In Hardin county in the Mill Creek community the forbears of Abraham Lincoln resided, tilled the soil, and worshipped God.

The author deprecates the illusion originated by early biographers and maintained by others, that Lincoln owed everything to his mother. Thomas Lincoln was a carpenter, could read and write, owned land; he was unfortunate in many transactions, and yet he measured up as a worth-while citizen. Certainly he was not the ne'er-do-well so frequently word-pictured. Instead he contributed substantially to his son's advancement.

Captain Abraham Lincoln, the future President's grandfather, served in the Revolution but was massacred by Indians at his Virginia home. The widow Bathsheba and her children then moved to Washington county, Kentucky, and later to the Mill Creek community. Bathsheba took good care of the brood and saw them married off before she passed on.

You will find in this little volume many glimpses of the Lincolns to show what manner of people they were — of sturdy stock, doing their parts as they understood them, untouched by scandal, truly typical Americans. The Mill Creek community lies only a few miles from Fort Knox, where billions of gold are stored, yet it is almost inaccessible to the general public. The author advocates a program of road improvement, adequate marking, and formation of a park with caretakers to protect and preserve this Kentucky section with its Lincoln lore and few remaining relics. C. S. L.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hate's Effects

It is a dreadful thing to hate. Hating makes the hater hateful. One cannot hate successfully and at the same time love nobly. Hate acts like a poison on the finer fibers of one's being. Hate thrives on slander and waxes fat on perfidy. . . .

Hate writes no great books, paints no immortal pictures, blazes no trails of discovery, builds no enduring state.

Hate can wreck the happiest of homes, confuse and divide a community, arouse suspicion between long-time friends or relatives.

Long ago St. John, a beloved disciple of Jesus, wrote, "But he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes."—Edgar De Witt Jones in the *Detroit News*.

The Wide Horizon

Uncle Sam and Building Costs

By Willard K. Smith

Educational Director, Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City

The Federal Government's recent use of anti-monopoly legislation as a basis of prosecution against building trades unions in various places of the United States is of considerable interest in typifying characteristic moves of strong central government, whether democratic or totalitarian, when its political views are interfered with. As a result Federal Grand Juries have handed down indictments against building union leaders and their employers in Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other cities, charging a variety of offenses.

This is probably the first time that the Federal Government has proceeded against building unions. Unprecedented in the New Deal are indictments against such A. F. of L. leaders as William L. Hutcheson, powerful president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Included in the Government's denunciations of the building trade were material dealers, manufacturers, and contractors, who in some other cases were included in indictments.

In Germany, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Austria, and even in England the central governments, once they attained power to do so, proceeded to trim the sails of union building mechanics, generally before proceeding against other unionized trades. Minimum production standards and maximum wages have been promulgated rather than minimum wages and maximum standards, as are customary in the United States.

Any keen student of foreign government could have foreseen such a move by Washington. Government housing has become an activity highly favored by certain elements of the Washington Administration. The cost of such housing in the past has been unduly high, running up to eight and nine thousand dollars a family to rehouse slum population. A recent Department of Labor tabulation of costs on twenty-seven large Federal housing projects in important Northern cities shows an average cost for construction of $4,690, not including land costs which in some cases were several thousand dollars more. The highest cost recorded in this tabulation was in Philadelphia with "low rent" housing costing the government $6,256 a family, excluding land.

Once governmental building, both housing and military construction, becomes an essential economic and political creed of government, the building unions can expect official prosecution if their methods, practices, or restrictions interfere with it, or continue unduly to burden it. The present indictments follow the pattern.

* * *

The Government's stated objective is to cheapen the cost of new homes which, it is alleged, is being kept unduly high by collusive practices to maintain prices by dealers, manufacturers, labor, and contractors, and by restrictions on labor's production.

A definite threat of the present Government moves was foreshadowed by the President himself two years ago when he stated in a November, 1937, speech:

> The administration may also accept the major responsibility for measures to control building costs. The rise in hourly wages was too rapid (Spring of 1937) and too great for the consumer to bear.

This was the first time the President had ever stated wages in any trade were too high. The present Federal action seems to be a back-handed means of control, not by reducing wages, but by enforcing greater labor production through eliminating waste that is highly costly because of present wage rates and shortened hours.

Criticism of building costs has become more frequent and labor has often been pointed out as an important factor in cost increases. Moreover, the building unions have considerably aggravated the situation by constant strikes of various kinds not alone on governmental housing, but notably upon the great number of public projects in Washington, D. C., where the series of building strikes upon jurisdictional issues was stated to be unparalleled in the history of the Conciliation Division of the Labor Department.

* * *

Whether home building costs will be materially lowered is, however, a question, since leading spokesmen in the building field, both labor and contractors, point out considerations which they declare do not enter into the Government's calculations.

In the first place, it is well known, according to these commentators, that very little one-family house construction in the United States is done by union labor. Only in the large cities and on large multi-family projects do union restrictions of hours, high wages, strikes, and price collusion affect costs. In the great bulk of new homes, these factors do not apply because the operations are too small. A few urban centers are an exception, but not many. Even in New York City where all large apartment building projects are strictly union, thousands of single family houses are erected by open-shop labor at half the union wage scale, and at total construction costs as low as are found in any city of the country. This situation, states labor, relieves it of the onus for high home costs. As for multi-family apartments and governmental housing, however, which is 100 per cent union, labor has little to say.

The building contractor's angle is given recently in News & Opinion, official organ of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City. It questions the Government's contention that home building costs can be cut as much as 25 per cent by the Government's prosecution of disorderly practices in construction. Rather it states that new housing for the ill housed can only be obtained, without bankrupting the United States Treasury through housing subsidies, by a complete revamping of the orderly processes of the building industry.

This means doing away with the laying of individual brick, the elimination of the paint brush, the carpenter's saw, and all the obsolete hand methods of building. Instead there would have to be mass production and prefabrication on a scale far beyond anything ever attempted in building, with a few large corporations replacing the many thousand smaller builders. Work on the site would be merely assembly, using about one-fifth the number of men now necessary.